

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • NOVEMBER 1966

## WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA?

Here's the little  
understood  
story of the  
Soviet threat  
to our Naval  
power — and  
what we are  
doing about it.

By GEORGE  
FIELDING ELIOT

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF UNCLE SAM

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BEARD

A REPORT FROM THE 48th NATIONAL CONVENTION,

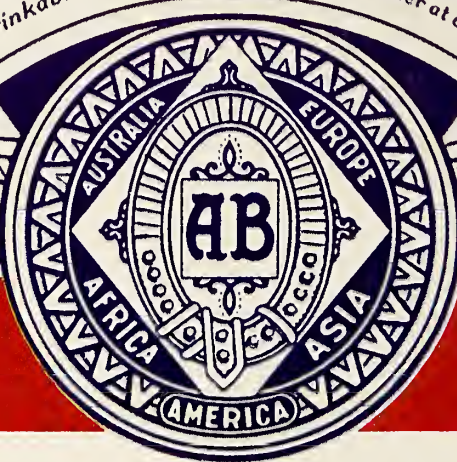
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Magazine

Contents for November 1966

## SHOULD THE VOTING AGE BE LOWERED TO 18? ..... 8

**TWO SIDES OF A NATIONAL QUESTION**  
**PRO:** REP. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. (D-MICH.)  
**CON:** REP. EMANUEL CELLER (D-N.Y.)

## WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA? .....10

BY GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

*Defense Secretary McNamara's mention of "a war at sea not involving any land battles" jolted members of the House Committee on Defense Appropriations, but received little notice elsewhere. Here's what he was talking about.*

## THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1966-67 .....16

BY ROBERT B. PITKIN

*A biography of John E. Davis, former Governor of North Dakota, who was elected to head The American Legion for the coming year at the Washington, D.C., Convention on September 1.*

## THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF UNCLE SAM .....18

BY TOM MAHONEY

*The living original of the white-bearded man in the stars-and-stripes clothes was born 200 years ago. Here's the tale of the man and the symbol.*

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BEARD .....22

BY PETER D. BOLTER

*For 60 years, whiskers haven't had a chance among American men, but now they're starting to sprout here and there. If history repeats we'll have a bearded President around the year 2016.*

## A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. ....26

*14 pages of photos and text of The American Legion's 48th National Convention.*

### Departments

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR .....	2	PERSONAL .....	43
EDITOR'S CORNER .....	4	BOOKS .....	48
DATLINE WASHINGTON .....	6	LEGION SHOPPER .....	51
LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS .....	25	PARTING SHOTS .....	56

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## PRESERVING PUBLIC ORDER

A guest editorial by Charles W. Wiley

THOSE WHO WOULD coddle criminals and destroy society have carried the day in many communities. Ever-increasing terror on the streets finds no official solution.

But not all of those responsible for law and order are sitting on their hands. One of the most wide-ranging anti-crime campaigns has been launched under a new program for the "Preservation of Public Order." The program includes:

"Stiffer penalties and a more rapid procedure in cases [involving malicious petty crimes] in the streets, stadiums, parks, clubs and other public places.

"Under the new procedure, [such] cases must in general be investigated and tried within a period of ten days.

"If a person commits a second offense within a year, he becomes liable to a term of imprisonment of from six months to one year.

"... Acts involving the use or attempted use of weapons are punishable by from three to seven years imprisonment.

"[The police] are given the right to impose fines without reference to the courts in cases [of petty malicious crimes] and for drunkenness in public places. If the offender is under 16, the parents can be fined.

"The fact that a crime was committed when the convicted person was drunk will be regarded as increasing the measure of guilt.

# EDITOR'S CORNER

"The rights [of the police] have been extended in their work to put a stop to activities which endanger the health of citizens or humiliate their dignity.

"... The action taken by members of the public in order to prevent a crime from being committed or in order to apprehend a criminal is lawful and does not entail any criminal or other responsibility, even if that action involuntarily does harm to the criminal.

"If a person guilty of some crime is injured while being apprehended, he will have to pay for his medical treatment."

In addition, those guilty of such crimes can be deprived of public housing. Their employers are advised to withhold bonuses and other job privileges.

All of this is under a recent decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as described in an official government dispatch.

While Communists in Free World countries demand greater laxity in law enforcement, the Soviet leaders have tightened up. Look over the list and imagine the reaction of their comrades in this country if we were to initiate any part of such a program. "Police brutality! Kangaroo courts! Lynch justice!" Their demonstra-

tors would quickly denounce the infringement on civil rights and civil liberties.

In any event, the Communists have made clear that they will not let unchecked lawlessness destroy *their* society.

## A UNIQUE 20TH CENTURY HISTORY

FOR ALMOST fifty years The American Legion has expressed itself on issues of the day while they were hot—often after penetrating internal debate. It has then participated in shaping public opinion and in dealing directly with Congresses and Presidents. A record of the Legion's national activities would make a unique American history of this century. Time dims the memory. Historians sort history out in some image of their own. The Legion's record is an indelible report of how it was at the time, factually and emotionally, for better or worse.

In a new unofficial history of The American Legion, issued by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Raymond Moley, Jr., has taken exactly that approach. When Moley's "The American Legion Story" appeared, the jacket was replete with rave notices by J. Edgar Hoover, Admiral Arleigh Burke, Bob Feller, Richard Nixon, James F. Byrnes, Gene Tunney and U.S. Senator George Murphy.

Said Hoover: "To read Mr. Moley's interesting narrative is to relive the history of our Nation in this century." Tunney said that Moley had "woven a tremendous piece of American history into the story of The American Legion." Nixon used almost the same phrase, then noted that: "The brief account of the First World War is truly a moving one."

Indeed it is. In nine short pages, Mr. Moley has encapsulated in powerful prose the broad sweep of the blunders, errors, slaughter, hopelessness and final decision of World War I that is a literary *tour de force* by itself.

The story marches through the decades, always illuminating them with the record of what was then said and felt. It covers the labor wars; Prohibition; the plight of the returned WWI veterans; the rise of Communist world ambitions; the Depression; the coming of Hitler; the life and death of isolationism with the passage and repeal of the Neutrality act; the losing battle to keep America strong between great wars; the acceleration of public education after the shock of the WWI draft revelations; the rising friction with Japan; the feasts and famines of our merchant marine; the myth and reality of the "Roaring Twenties"; the simultaneous birth of the UN and the Cold War; the reaction against decades of unlimited immigration; changing views of public welfare; the passage of the first GI Bill and its far-reaching impact; WW2, the Korean War and Vietnam.

The Legion had something to say and do about all of them, and much more. In 399 pages, Mr. Moley proves that five or six thousand pages from such a record would be even more priceless. List price —\$6.95. Available at \$4.50 prepaid from Emblem Sales, American Legion Nat'l Hq., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## FROM GENERAL WESTMORELAND

SIR: I have just learned of The American Legion's donation of an additional \$50,000 to this command's civic action program in Vietnam. This adds considerably to the magnificent support previously given by your organization. As you know, the funds already provided by The American Legion have made possible a variety of economic and social benefits for the Vietnamese. These people have responded by contributing their own energies, working together with our troops to build for their future.

The new funds will enable us to expand these useful and rewarding programs. One important project will be the establishing and equipping of a school for blind Vietnamese veterans. Miss Genevieve Caufield, who received the Medal of Freedom from President Kennedy for her work with the blind, is devoting much time and effort to plans for this facility, which will be installed at the Veterans Rehabilitation Center in Saigon. Other proposed programs will emphasize assistance to Vietnamese youth.

Please convey to every member of The American Legion deep appreciation of their outstanding support. This contribution demonstrates again your organization's devotion to the patriotic ideals of our nation.

W. C. WESTMORELAND  
General, United States Army  
Commanding

## WHAT LITTLE BOYS NEED

SIR: The picture feature, "What Do Little Boys Need?" (August), truly is worth 10,000 words of child psychology. You have performed a great service to Legionnaires and other men who may happen to see the feature, by reminding these men of their sons' need for opportunities to do interesting man-to-man things with them.

There are several million boys in our country today who have no fathers. Many of these boys are fortunate enough to have adult male relatives, friends or neighbors who are interested in them and are willing to try to help fill the void. But many more do not. Big Brothers of America is an organization devoted to helping these boys through

its Big Brother members—mature, stable men who volunteer to serve as a special kind of friend and companion for "fatherless" boys in need of a close relationship with a man.

JOHN A. AUER, *Field Work Supervisor*  
Big Brother Association of Columbus  
Columbus, Ohio

SIR: I was tremendously impressed and thoroughly agree with the picture story, "What Do Little Boys Need?" Pictures do tell a story and often with much greater impact than mere words.

J. R. REESE  
Cordele, Ga.

## AUTO SAFETY

SIR: Let me express my appreciation for the article "Is Auto Safety Possible?" by Maury Delman (August). I never realized before how many needless auto accidents can occur because of owner negligence.

FRANK SINGLETON  
Senecaville, Ohio

SIR: "Is Auto Safety Possible?" is the best article I have read on this important subject. I suggest that Legionnaires pass the issue around to their friends and neighbors. It might help decrease auto accidents.

RAYMOND L. MOSSHART  
Findlay, Ohio

## VIETNAM PARAPLEGIC PROJECT

SIR: I would like to compliment you on your splendid article about the Vietnamese paraplegics hospitalized at the Castle Point, N.Y., VA Hospital (August 1966). This story of the medical rescue from almost certain death of these seriously disabled patriots has thrilled millions of Americans and men of good will everywhere. It will continue to speak eloquently of our own national solidarity with the people of Vietnam and with their aims. The article captured the brave spirit of these patients and the universal heart-warming appeal of "Operation Compassion."

W. J. DRIVER, *Administrator*  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Please accept my commendation on the article on our Vietnamese patients. Much has been written about them because the project is unusual and newsworthy. As stated by some reporters, this project shows that the United States is mammoth in heart as well as military and economic power. The article is not only an excellent record of the factual highlights, but a very descriptive portrayal of the personalized aspects and great humane overtone of this compas-

sionate project. Incidentally, we have received numerous letters from families of Legionnaires who have read it.

VINCENT W. POWERS, *Hospital Director*  
Veterans Administration Hospital  
Castle Point, N.Y.

## SIDELIGHT ON THE AKRON

SIR: Lynwood Rhodes did a tremendous amount of research to fashion his dramatic piece on "The Night the Akron Crashed" (August). He makes three references to one of the guests aboard, "Army Reserve Colonel Alfred Masbury, [who] had come down from New York, where he headed Mack International Truck Lines." This would be Alfred Fellows Masury, who may have headed but at least was in the top echelon of Mack Trucks—a manufacturer, not a carrier. It may be that the research material available to Mr. Rhodes refers to the colonel as "Masbury," but for the sake of vignettes of history this ought to be corrected in the record.

Although I never met Colonel Masury, he was regarded around his home town of Danvers, Mass., as "the local boy who made good." One story I haven't verified is that, during convalescence from a long illness, he carved from a block of wood a rugged-looking bulldog. The Mack Company later adopted it for the Bulldog Mack Trucks and you seldom saw a Mack without a chrome replica of the bulldog on the front of the radiator.

WILLIAM A. CROUSE, *Managing Editor*  
The Woonsocket (R.I.) Call  
Woonsocket, R.I.

Masury is correct, not Masbury. We are also advised that Admiral "Moffet," who died on the Akron, was Admiral Moffett.

## CARTOONS

SIR: In addition to the compliments you receive for the articles appearing in the magazine, I would like to add that your cartoons rate a compliment also. My wife runs a small business involving secretarial and telephone service. Our customers are salesmen of all ages and various interests. We post your cartoons on a bulletin board, and they are very widely appreciated by these guys who may or may not be veterans. In any case, they do enjoy a good laugh. We always look forward to the cartoons.

JOHN W. DALTON  
Cincinnati, Ohio

## A QUERY TO READERS

SIR: I am interested in knowing if any reader can advise me of the names of any of the large number of American Legion Department Commanders who have served in that office since 1919, who may have been on active military duty, not for training, at the same time that they held the top State Legion office.

J. BRYANT HOBBS  
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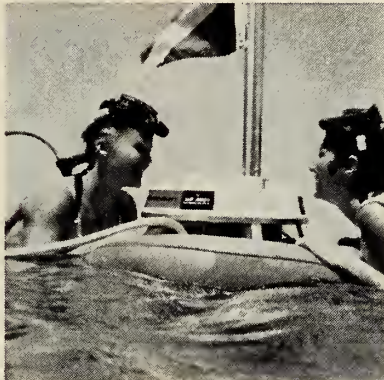
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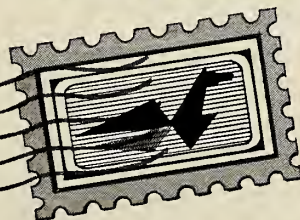
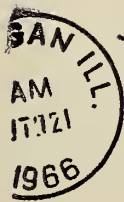


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## **DOWN WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT? WHAT LABOR WILL ASK TOMORROW. SOCIAL SECURITY FOR TEEN-AGERS!**

It's local government, not the federal government, that's too big. That's the conclusion of the "experts," at least those highly reputed business and education leaders who comprise the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development.

The CED, "dedicated to the nation's economic health," in its latest statement on national policy has studied the matter and decided that the 80,000 local governments in the U.S.A. ought to be reduced to 16,000. That goes for the New England town meetings, too. They may be symbols of local democracy but they are outmoded, declares CED. Some local governments, of course, are fine, but for the most part, decay is moving in faster than progress is moving up.

Fact is, insists CED (whose members are big, Big, BIG, names in the country) only by reducing numbers and increasing efficiency will the countries, cities, towns, villages, etc., survive and avoid surrendering their prerogatives "to some higher, impersonal, and distant authority" . . . like Washington.

Labor's demands today are getting to be pretty familiar: bigger pay, smaller work week, more fringe benefits, regular coffee breaks. Is that how it will be in the future too? Not so, says President I. W. Abel of the United Steel Workers of America.

The bargaining table of tomorrow, he said, will require continuous, year-round sessions at the local plant level . . . Among other things, labor will seek (a) compensation for the time spent by the worker fighting his way through traffic from home to job . . . (b) guaranteed annual wage . . . (c) lifetime job security . . . (d) worker participation in stock option plans now open only to top executives.

The union of tomorrow, in the opinion of Abel, will demand the positive right to negotiate "a comprehensive solution to all problems affecting a worker, his family, and his community when technological progress threatens to disrupt existing established patterns."

The rising cost of the war in Vietnam has raised second thoughts in Congress about the President's rush toward the Great Society.

Cooling off on the part of Congress hasn't, however, dampened the enthusiasm of the Administration's think-men from coming up with fresh facets for the Great Society. Latest scheme comes from Labor Sec'y W. Willard Wirtz, who proposes making social security payments to teen-agers just as is done for retired workers.

Wirtz argues that later starting in the race for employment makes more sense than demands for early retirement of workers. Social security payments to teen-agers, he insists, will help keep them in school and training longer, will fit them for skilled and professional work, and will make it easier for them to become breadwinners rather than unemployed.



### **PEOPLE AND QUOTES:**

#### **CIVIL VIOLENCE VETO**

"Our country can abide civil protest. . . But it cannot abide civil violence." **President Johnson.**

#### **SLUMS**

"It is time for government officials to recognize the National Guard is no answer to the problems of slums." **Vice President Humphrey.**

#### **CRIME-VICTIMS' RIGHTS**

"While many in our society today are wailing about the rights of the criminal suspect, why do they seem to totally ignore the rights of the victims and potential victims?" **Truman Capote, author.**

#### **THE CLOAK-AND-DAGGER MYTH**

"The man who joins the CIA has far less chance . . . of identifying with James Bond . . . than he does of serving as an academic researcher, economist, scientist, statistician, administrator, accountant, or supply officer." **Adm. William F. Raborn, ex-CIA chief.**

#### **AID FOREVER**

" . . . I think we will have an aid program with us for a long time to come because there is no such thing as instant economic development of underdeveloped countries." **AID Chief William S. Gaud.**

#### **SOVIET PRODUCTION**

" . . . We are the second country in the world, but we produce only half as much as the USA." **Peter Kapitsa, leading Russian scientist.**

#### **POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT**

"I don't buy the idea that we (labor) have to tag along behind some political party." **AFL-CIO President Meany.**

#### **GREAT BRITAIN'S OUTLOOK**

"The fact is that all have got a job to do in this country. But it's not gloom we need. It's determination, hard work, liveliness, and a sense of enjoyment too." **Prime Minister Wilson.**



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Opposing views on whether the voting age should be lowered to 18 by Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Mich., and Rep. Emanuel Celler, N.Y.

# SHOULD THE VOTING

**T**HROUGHOUT my 16 years of service both in the Michigan legislature and in the United States Congress, I have been a strong advocate of voting rights for 18-year-old citizens.

Beginning in 1955, I have continually introduced legislation to amend the U.S. Constitution to make first-class citizens of our 18-to-21-year-olds.

We consider a youth of 16 and over responsible enough to be judged by his peers in courts of law should he be charged with violating citizen responsibility.

We consider a youth of 18, 19 or 20 mature enough to hold a job, pay taxes, marry and raise a family, operate an automobile, be sued and make wills.

It seems greatly inconsistent that we consider a youth to be grown up enough to accept these responsibilities and then declare him too immature for involvement by voting participation in the very processes of Government which have at the same time just held him a responsible citizen.

American youth today is better prepared for political responsibility through education and exposure to mass news media.

We should encourage participation in civic affairs of people at an age when they are enthusiastic and interested in Government and politics.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey supports this premise. He has said:

"There is no better civic training than the exercise of the vote. Without the vote, all other forms of civic training are lacking in meaning and effectiveness. It is essential that our young people take on political responsibility as soon as they are ready to do so, for the real value of education comes from its association with responsibility."

The archaic minimum voting age of 21 was established over 150 years ago and has its roots in the English tradition of common law from the minimum age required for knighthood. This serves no positive function in our modern society.

According to a Gallup Poll taken in 1965, a majority of America's adults believe that the voting age should be lowered, with 57% registering their support, 39% in disagreement and 4% with no opinion. This view has remained consistent for 11 years.

The average age of our nation's citizens is growing younger every year, while the average age of the electorate is rising. For example, one-half of the population of California is 25 years of age or younger and experts predict that before 1975, one-half of that state's population alone will be 21 years of age or younger.

Should we deny America's youth the right to help determine the Government whose actions and decisions it is morally and legally obligated to support?



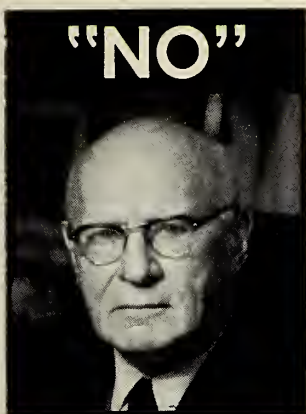
Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.  
(D-Mich) 13th District

*Charles C. Diggs, Jr.*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this**



# AGE BE LOWERED TO 18?



Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.)  
10th District

I AM OPPOSED to the enactment of a Constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18. This, of course, is a matter that each state can determine for itself, but to impose that age qualification uniformly upon the states would require a Constitutional amendment.

When we consider how easily the adolescent is inflamed, how passionately he attaches himself to "causes," how imperative it is for him at that age to see in patterns of black or white without shadings lest he falter in his commitments, we can readily understand why the demagogue, and the dictator, and the hypnotic orator have been able, historically, to capture the youth of the land. Witness the regimes of Hitler and Mussolini. There are sound psychological reasons why the age of 21 has been considered the beginning of maturity.

There have been a number of non sequiturs used in argument in favor of imposing a national qualification of 18-year-old eligibility to vote. Among them will be found, "If he is old enough to fight, he is old enough to vote." Another is, "If he is old enough to marry, he is old enough to vote."

The qualities which make for a good soldier hardly make for a good voter. Thus, "instant obedience," "to act quickly upon a command," "not to stop to question why," "quick reflexes," "physical fitness" are indispensable qualifications for good soldiering. And scrutiny, critical appraisal, a point of view and philosophy

are essential in effective voting. So, to say that if he is old enough to fight he is old enough to vote is hardly following the principles of logic.

In some states, the age of consent in entering into marriage is as low as 16. If he is old enough to marry at 16, does it necessarily follow that he is old enough to vote? Many a lad or lass of 15 or 16 has earned enough money to pay taxes. Does it then follow that if he is old enough to pay taxes, he is old enough to vote?

There are some states which through referendum have asked their citizens to vote on the question of granting suffrage to 18-year-olds. Most of them have rejected this proposal, as have many of the state legislatures. At present only two states, Georgia and Kentucky, have a voting age of 18; one state, Alaska, has set its voting age at 19, and one state, Hawaii, at 20.

It is equally interesting to note that nearly all representative democracies have a minimum age requirement for voting of at least 21 years. This is no accident, for the cumulative experience of representative government—based on the concept of consent by the governed—has proven the need for political and social maturity, and a greater emotional stability than is possessed by the 18-year-old.

Unless I am given sounder arguments than I have heretofore been given, I see no reason for imposing a uniform voting age on all of the states.



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for November the arguments in PRO & CON: Should the Voting Age Be Lowered to 18?

IN MY OPINION THE VOTING AGE

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT BE LOWERED TO 18

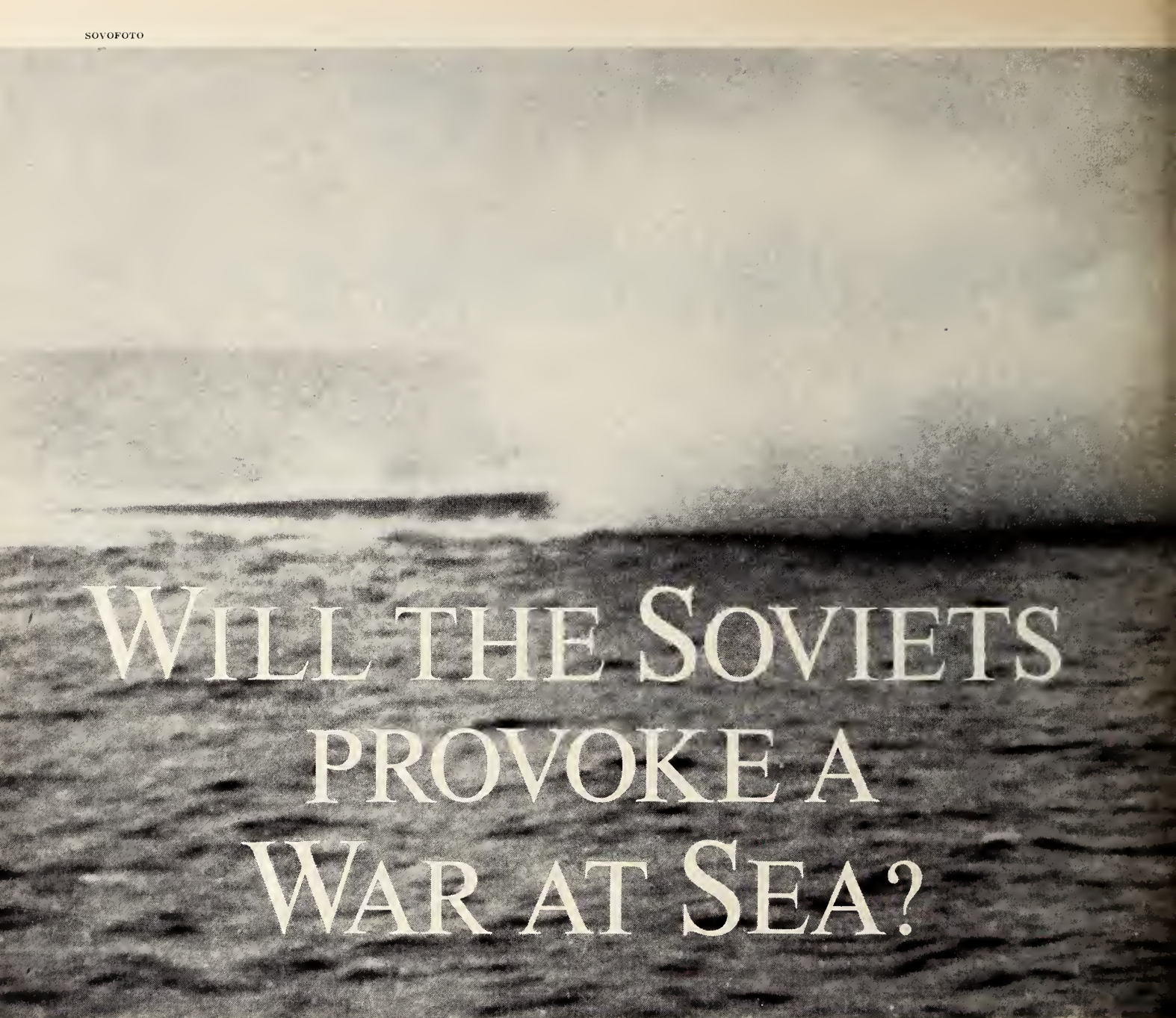
SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

big issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔





# WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA?

Here's the little-understood story of the Soviet threat to our naval power—and what we are doing about it.

**By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT**


**I**N FEBRUARY 1966, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara presented the annual defense budget to House Committee on Defense Appropriations. He dealt at length and in detail with the international situation, especially the two hot spots of Vietnam and NATO. Then, in his calm, matter-of-fact voice, he tossed out this bombshell:

"There is one possible contingency which may require the large-scale employment of our naval forces; and that is a war at sea not involving any land battles." Even seasoned veterans among the committee members snapped to sudden attention. "Here," the Secretary went on, "our global naval power would provide us with a unique advantage over

the Soviet Union, providing the submarine threat can be contained—which we believe it can."

Not since the days before World War 2, when counting up battleships with the Japs was a regular feature of Navy appropriations hearings, has the notion of "a war at sea not involving any land battles" been officially presented in support of the U.S. defense budget. Yet here we have Secretary McNamara—a





Almost unnoticed, Secretary of Defense  
McNamara projected a 100% naval war  
in his 1966 budget message.



McNamara . . . An all-naval war is possible.

Russia's fleet of submarines (one shown here firing a missile) backs up her challenge to our freedom of action on the seas.



Soviet Navy Chief, Admiral S. G. Gorshkov:  
"Our fleet is on a long-range cruise."

man not given to idle chatter, especially when talking for the printed record—saying bluntly that such a war is possible, and implying that the Soviet submarine fleet might be our most formidable opponent.

He was not raising the well-known bogeyman of submarine-launched missile attacks against U.S. home territory. The Soviets have missile-armed submarines capable of launching such attacks, but they do not have them in large numbers. Their use in such a fashion would instantly involve full-scale nuclear retaliation against the Soviet homeland with all the awesome power of the U.S. retaliatory striking force. Against any such direct attack, the weight of our nuclear deterrent has been, and seems likely to remain, fully effective.

The challenge which the Soviet fleet of nuclear-powered submarines presents to the United States is far more subtle. Its target is not American cities but American freedom of action on the seas. It is a challenge aimed at bringing hesitation into American policies which rest on that freedom of action, which we have taken for granted these many years. It is also a challenge which recognizes the well-established principle that one sovereign method of limiting the other side's freedom of action is to increase your own.

We have used the seas to thwart Soviet expansion in this hemisphere—as when Mr. Kennedy's blockade of Cuba was the tool to force withdrawal of Soviet missiles. Our Sixth Fleet is the chief Naval arm of NATO in the Mediter-



# WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA?

anean. The Soviets have proclaimed their full support of "limited" wars of "national liberation" (as in Vietnam) and it is by virtue of our power at sea that we dare to intervene over such vast water distances—and are not seriously challenged on the seas by any other naval force when we do.

Small wonder that the Soviets have been quietly preparing and planning for ten years to interpose a force afloat that would have *some* degree of success if it only made us think twice about how safely we could pledge support to a trans-oceanic friend.

This year is the first in which Russia

throughout the world," warned Admiral David L. McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, in presenting the Navy's budget statement this year. Hitherto, he pointed out, though single Soviet submarines have made distant cruises, the bulk of their submarine force has remained within their normal defensive perimeters in their offshore "contained seas"—the Baltic and Black Seas, the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk on the Soviet Pacific front, and the cold waters of the Arctic adjoining north Russia. But contacts in other maritime areas "have more than doubled during the past two years," said McDonald.

noticing that quite suddenly the Soviet officers are acquiring a "blue water look"—and wearing it with seamanlike pride.

Basically, this change relates to the progressive modernization of the Soviet submarine fleet by the substitution of nuclear-powered submarines for older types. Though this process has barely gotten well under way, it has already given the Soviets new and formidable overseas capabilities.

"They have an aggressive operational program, moving to the high seas," observes Vice Admiral Charles B. Martell, USN, Director of Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Programs for the Navy, in a recent speech. "They seem determined to obtain a world-wide capability to use submarine warfare wherever they so desire." The spearhead of this effort is their growing proportion of nuclear-powered submarines.

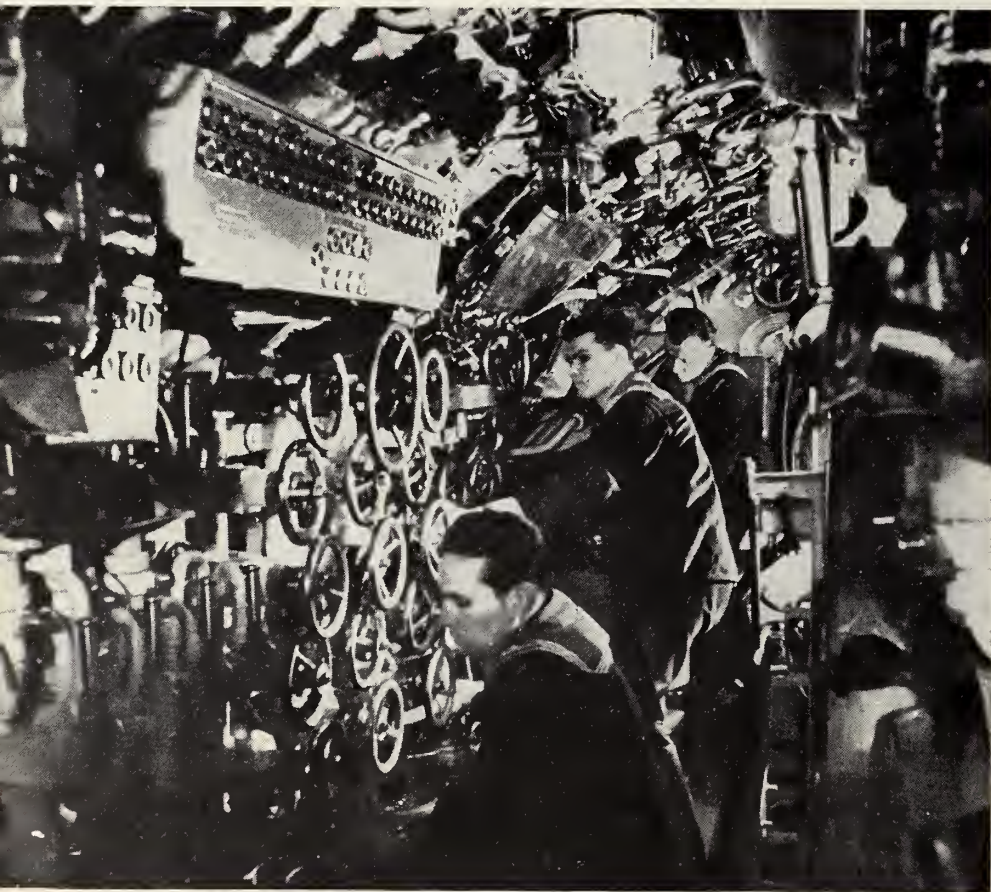
Nuclear power for subs makes all the difference. Our ASW people have for years regarded the big fleet of 400-odd Soviet diesel-electric submarines with due respect because of its great numbers, but with little doubt that the threat it represented could be contained if it were used aggressively. The nuclear-powered submarine is a threat of a wholly different order of magnitude.

For this there is one main reason: It cannot only hide in the sea, as can any submarine, but it can stay hidden and continue to operate aggressively for virtually as long as its commander sees fit. It has unlimited (for all practical purposes), world-wide submerged endurance at high speed. Because it need not surface regularly, it cannot be detected visually from aircraft, or by radar—our deadliest tool against the German U-boats in WW2. It is a new, as yet untried but immensely formidable factor in sea warfare.

And it represents a most serious threat to the ability of the United States to make free use of the sea lanes of the world for our own purposes, military and economic, and for the support and supply of our allies overseas.

"To the power that would seek to overturn the historic maritime supremacy of the West," writes Commander Robert E. Smith, Jr., USN, in the U.S. Naval Institute's Prize Essay for 1966, "the nuclear submarine is an incomparable opportunity, waiting to be seized."

The submarines we are here consider-



"Podbodniks" (Russian submariners) prepare sub for quick dive. Dispersed around the world, Soviet subs maintain surveillance of U.S. naval and commercial traffic.

has produced a sufficient number of nuclear-powered submarines in commission to provide a credible background of hardware for her plans. In June 1964, Sec'y of the Navy Paul H. Nitze, in his graduation address at the Naval War College, devoted considerable attention to the possibilities of "a limited war at sea" with the Soviets. Today, both Soviet actions and words suggest that the possibilities of 1964 may have become probabilities in 1966.

"Soviet submarines have begun deploying in ever increasing numbers

Soviet submarines in numbers have been encountered in the Mediterranean and the Philippine Seas, and in various parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, while Soviet vessels have made official visits to Red Sea ports seeking refueling bases.

Admiral McDonald's Soviet opposite number, Admiral of the Soviet Fleet S. G. Gorshkov, boasts proudly, "The Soviet Fleet is on a long-range cruise." And American naval officers whose duties bring them into periodic contact with officers of the Soviet Navy are

An American anti-sub warfare group, especially composed as a team to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. Ships are armed with partly airborne rocket propelled weapons, using sonar to home in on target. →







CONTINUED

# WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA?

ing are designed for underwater attack on *shipping* with non-nuclear torpedoes. They threaten not our cities but our free use of the sea lanes. Their challenge is to the capabilities of our Navy not only to support expeditionary operations such as that in Vietnam against Communist-supported aggression and subversion, but to use the weapons of blockade and amphibious assault, and to protect the free movement of merchant ships on which our economy as well as our support of our overseas allies depends.

In February 1956—just ten years before Secretary McNamara's warning of a possible war at sea without any land battles—Nikita Khrushchev set forth the mainspring principle of this Soviet policy at the 20th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.: "The world has moved out of the stage of the capitalist encirclement of the Soviet Union, and during the current phase of co-existence is moving into the stage of the socialist encirclement of the United States as a prelude to the final victory of Communism."

That sounded like Communist jargon at the time. A glance at the map of the world makes plain that no encirclement of the United States by the land-bound Soviet Union is possible unless some means can be found to interfere with the free use of the sea lanes by the United States.

The subsequent development of the Soviet nuclear-powered submarine fleet indicates that the speech was not jargon after all. It must have been in the period 1955-56 (a year or more after the first trial run of the *U.S.S. Nautilus*) that the Soviets became certain they could produce nuclear-powered submarines successfully. It may well be that the strategic principle of "socialistic encirclement of the United States" was proclaimed only after it became certain that the tactical instrument of that strategy—the nuclear-powered submarine—would become available in due course.

Since then, the emphasis of Soviet naval construction has been on the submarine. The building of large surface ships (such as the heavy cruisers of the Sverdlov class that were laid down from 1951 onward) came to an end. While the nuclear subs were building, others with conventional diesel-electric propulsion plants continued to come off the ways, newer types replacing a proportion of older ones every year. The Soviet submarine force today includes some 400 operational ships, divided among their four sea frontiers—the Arctic, the Pacific, the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. Of these, more than 30—possibly as many as 40—are nuclear-powered. They form the spearhead of the Soviet submarine force, and as their numbers increase the antisubmarine forces of the U.S. Navy are hard at work looking for effective means of coping with this carefully planned challenge.

The Soviet underwater expansion is a well-thought-out program—with a minimum of risk to the U.S.S.R. While the first batches of nuclear submarines have been built and have run their trials, the Soviet Union has undertaken a vast program of oceanic research and reconnaissance. It has located ocean regions where submarines can operate effectively, and routes by which such regions can be reached from Soviet home ports. They have studied the almost unknown qualities of these depths of "inner space"—about which, today, man still knows less proportionately than he does of outer space. They have established enormous fishing fleets, scattered all over the world, with huge "mother ships" ranging up to 40,000 tons. Their motor-driven trawlers have become familiar sights everywhere on the high seas; many of these trawlers are equipped with electronic reconnaissance gear capable of analyzing our own electronic emissions and deriving valuable military information.

One or several of these trawlers invariably turns up wherever any Western

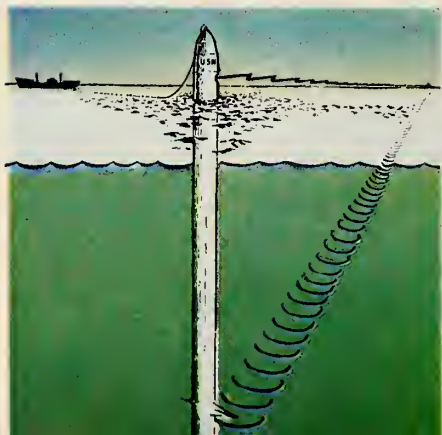


A Navy helicopter scouts Russian trawlers

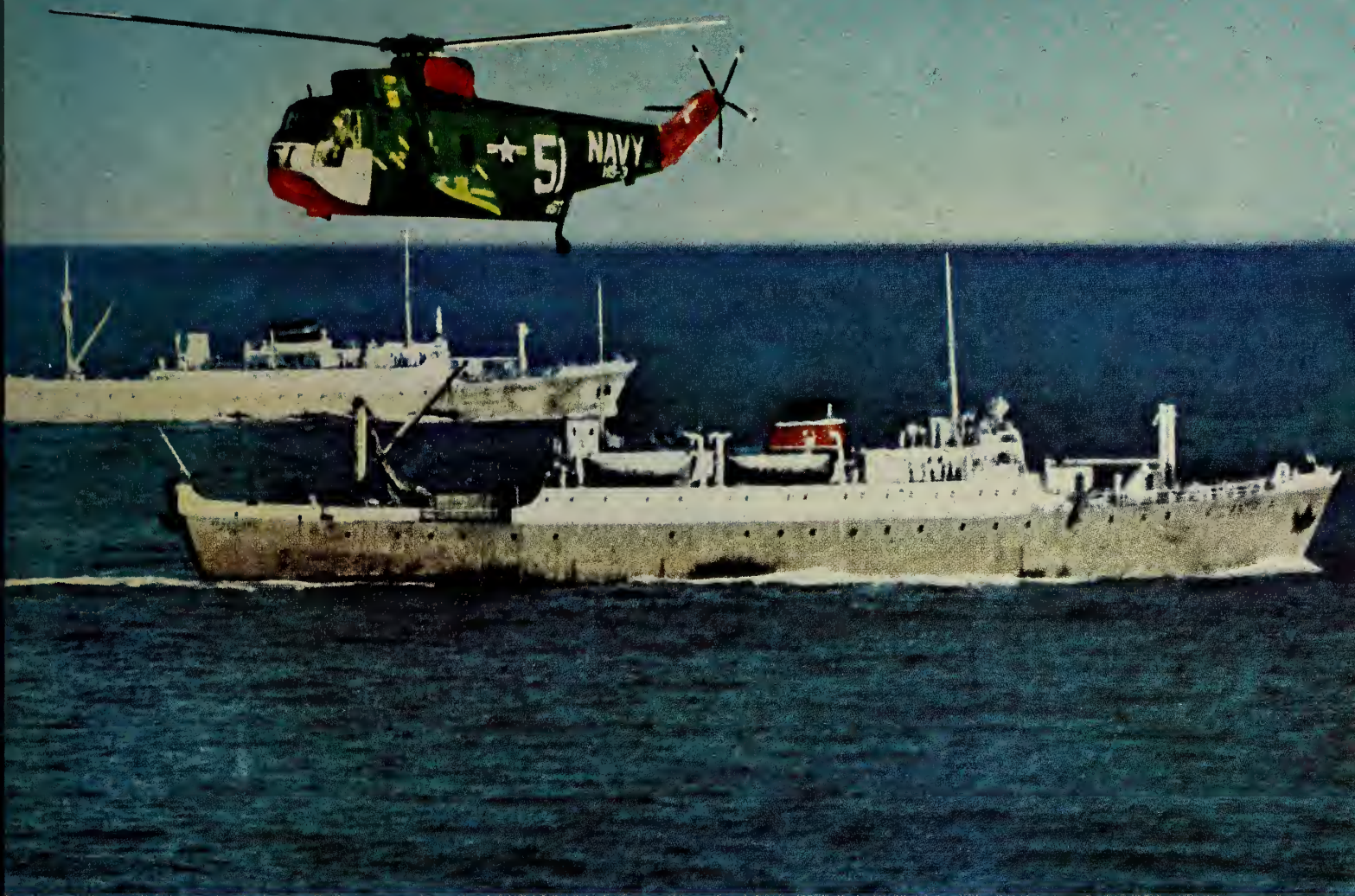
naval activity is in progress. They steam boldly in among the ships of our task forces engaged in maneuvers, and have been known to steer a collision course with a U.S. or British aircraft carrier engaged in turning into the wind to take aboard or launch aircraft, forcing the carrier to change course and try again. They maintain constant vigilance off the ports where our Polaris submarines are based, and have certainly collected much sensitive information as to the operational pattern of these vitally important ships. They are constantly to be found in our coastal waters. The Coast Guard has taken note of no less than 60 such intrusions during the last year and a half.

The first Russian trawler to be observed operating in the vicinity of a U.S. FBM (Fleet Ballistic Missile) submarine was the *Vega*, spotted by a U.S. Navy plane in 1960 in the area of mock Polaris missile test firings from the *U.S.S. George Washington* (our first Polaris

A U.S. unmanned acoustics research vessel, SPAR (below, in sketch and in operation), is another venture designed to unravel more of the ocean's mysteries. Studies can also provide information for better defense measures, notably in the field of sonar.







Equipped with electronic labs, the trawlers boldly skirt U.S. naval operations and Fleet Ballistic Missile bases.

sub), about 60 miles off New York's Long Island.

Since then trawlers shadowing our operations have been noted regularly. One or another has been in constant attendance off the coast of Guam, site of the Navy's Pacific FBM facility since November 1964. Recently another has been observed off Charleston, S.C., a U.S. FBM submarine replenishment anchorage. Fleets of Soviet trawlers, sometimes numbering in the hundreds, "operate in traditionally U.S. fishing areas of the northeast and northwest coasts of the United States," says a Navy report.

In September 1962, a joint Soviet-Cuban fishing port facility was announced for Havana Bay. Though Castro stressed that it would be entirely Cuban, it was committed to provide services for Soviet North Atlantic trawlers for ten years or more. During our Cuban blockade in 1962, U.S. Navy forces made six positive sightings of conventional Soviet subs in the Caribbean

approaches, and numerous other "probable" detections were recorded.

A high Naval officer notes that Soviet trawlers also operate off the Pacific Missile Range Hq in California and in the South China Sea, watching our Seventh Fleet in its Vietnam operations. They are engaged in electronic reconnaissance, and are relieved on station at regular intervals. In all of these areas, Soviet submarine contacts have also been made, and it is a reasonable assumption that their presence is intended to deter us from interfering with the trawlers.

In the South China Sea our Seventh Fleet operates three squadrons of P-3 Orion patrol aircraft, ostensibly watching for gun-running ships sneaking into South Vietnam. Altogether they comprise Task Force 72, commanded by Rear Admiral Roy Isaman. The scope of their patrols may be judged by the fact that TF72 is based partly in the Philippines, partly in Japan and partly on Okinawa. That they are watching

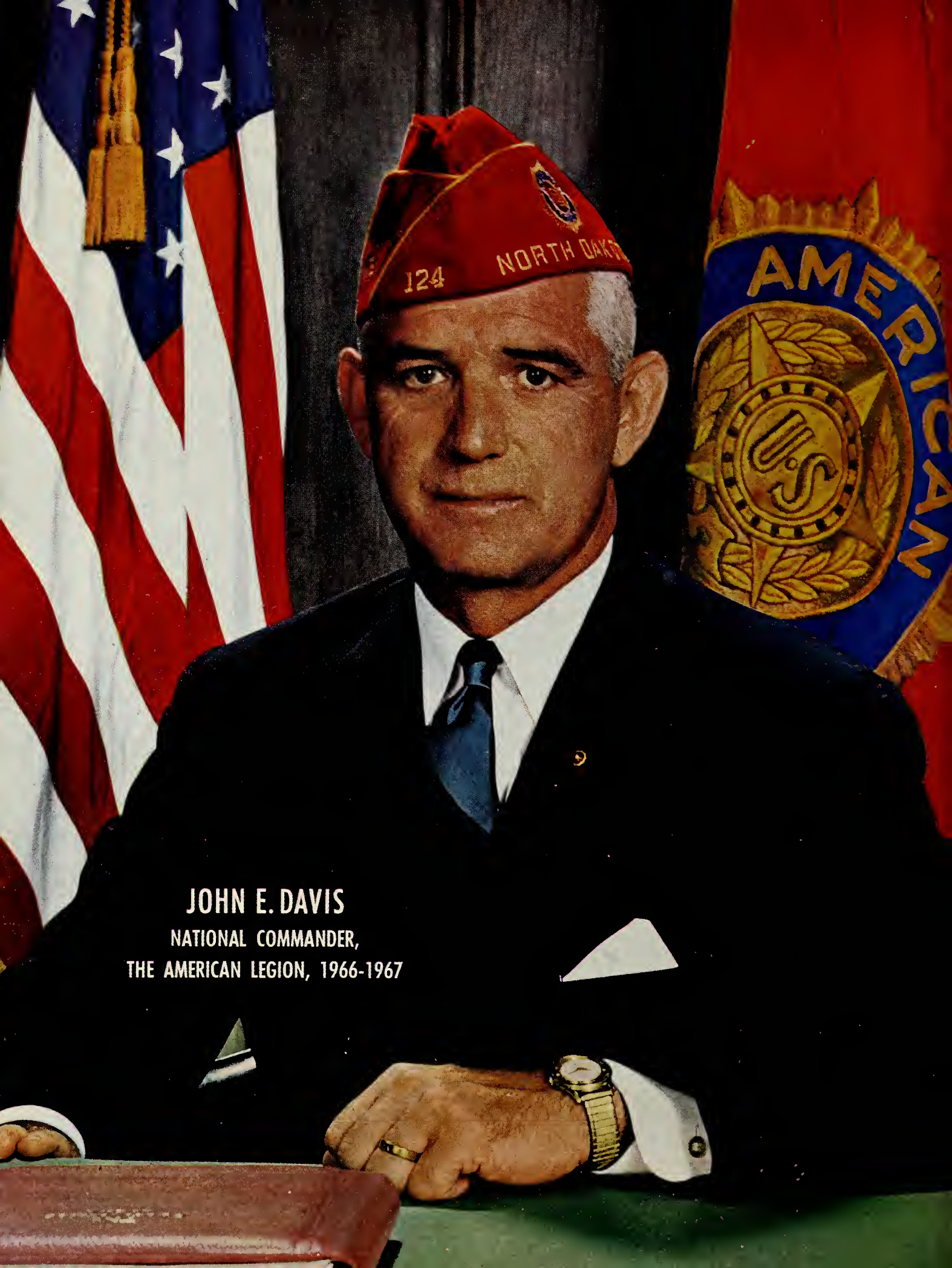
Soviet submarines as well as small surface craft is obvious from what is learned of their day-to-day bomb bay and exterior loadings—a mixture of antisubmarine weapons and extra electronics.

The Soviet activity is far from purposeless. It is preparation for the coming confrontation at sea for which the Soviet fleet of nuclear-powered submarines is being built, together with a fleet of big sea-going depot ships capable of transferring missiles and torpedoes at sea and of executing major repairs to submarines when necessary.

The Kremlin might choose the seas for a direct challenge to the United States or our allies, in the belief that this would present less chance of escalation to all-out nuclear war by confining hostilities to the seas and to non-nuclear weapons. It does not take a nuclear warhead on a torpedo to sink a merchant vessel—or an antisub destroyer, either. Considering our military and economic

*(Continued on page 40)*





**JOHN E. DAVIS**  
NATIONAL COMMANDER,  
THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1966-1967



# *The* NATIONAL COMMANDER *of the* AMERICAN LEGION 1966-1967

John E. Davis, WW2 infantry officer and twice Governor of North Dakota, was elected to head the Legion at its 1966 National Convention.

By **ROBERT B. PITKIN**

**J**OHN EDWARD DAVIS, 53-year-old North Dakota banker and rancher, and a former governor of his state, was unanimously elected National Commander of The American Legion for 1966-67 at the last session of the 1966 National Convention in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1966.

He succeeds L. Eldon James, Hampton, Va., attorney—and he is the second North Dakotan to head the 2½-million-member American Legion, the first having been Lynn U. Stambaugh, of Fargo, in 1941-42.

Now a resident of the state capital of Bismarck, Davis earlier made his home in the little agricultural center of McClusky and in nearby Goodrich—both in the Missouri Valley's central region of the state, not far from Bismarck. He is a member of James Roberts Post #124, American Legion, in McClusky, where he served several terms as mayor, and from which he was sent first to the State Senate (for Kidder and Sheridan coun-

ties), and then to two terms in the Governor's chair—from 1957 to 1961. He is a Republican.

Davis is a soft-spoken, gray-eyed WW2 Army veteran of medium stature. He has a quiet, even disposition and a smile that is almost shy. As an Army ROTC-trained reserve lieutenant he was called up to active duty with the 134th



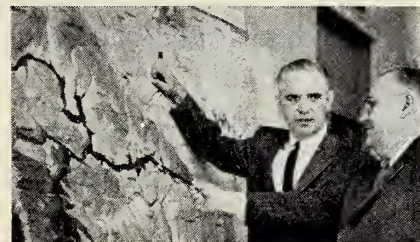
Lt. Col. Davis in Luberson, Germany, at his command post as 1st Battalion Commander of the 134th Inf Reg, May 1945.

Infantry Regiment of the 35th Division in 1941 before we were a belligerent in WW2. He came out a lieutenant colonel and battalion commander, with the Purple Heart for a leg wound received in France near Nancy; a Silver Star earned

at St. Lo in Normandy in his regiment's first combat, and other decorations earned from Normandy to the heart of Germany fighting under three American armies.

He is married to the former Pauline Huntley, who ended a mathematics and music teaching career in McClusky to become Mrs. Davis in 1938. They have two sons and a daughter, the eldest son, John, being one of the newest members of The American Legion by virtue of Army service since Aug. 5, 1964.

In The American Legion, Davis was the first WW2 Commander of his Post, and then he was the first WW2 State



As Governor of North Dakota, Davis (left) reviews state water resources in 1960 with State Engineer Milo Hoisveen.

Commander of the North Dakota Legion—and he was also the first WW2 veteran to be North Dakota's governor. He has served his state Legion on many committees over the years. He has long been a member and a vice-chairman of the Legion's National Security Commission—the organization's continuing body specializing in American military defense policy. He was also a member of the special national Legion committee which, at the urging of Secretary of State Rusk, made a special study of the conduct of the U.S. State Department.

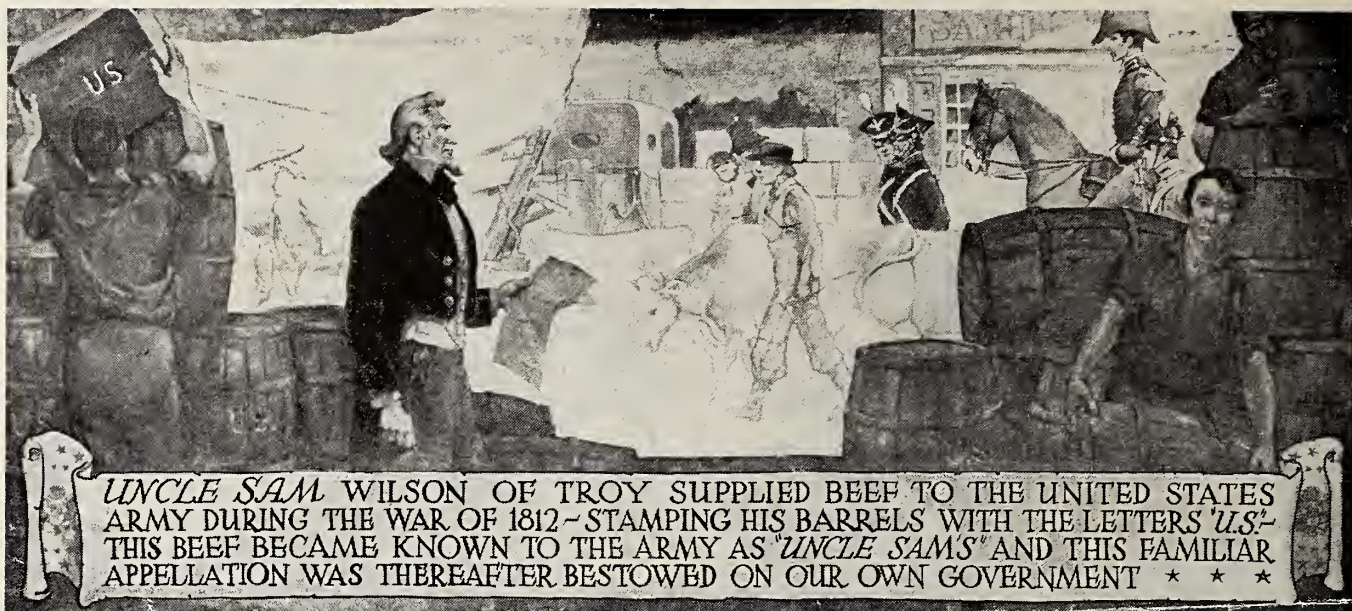
Davis is the oldest of the four children of the late James E. Davis and Helen W. Davis. His sister, Mary Elizabeth, is the wife of Steven F. Keating of Minnesota, president of Honeywell Corp.

Both sides of Commander Davis' family were early settlers in North Dakota, though he is technically a native of Minnesota. He was born in Minneapolis when his mother (nee Helen Wilson) went there from Bismarck to be with her family when her first son came into the world on April 18, 1913. She had gone to Bismarck as a little girl, in the 1880's, when her father moved west from Indiana, Pa., to become a bank cashier in Bismarck. There she later met and married James Ellsworth Davis, Commander Davis' father. Subsequently her own family moved to Minneapolis. Now 86, Helen Wilson Davis is still active in community affairs in Bismarck.

The Commander's grandfather served in the first session of the North Dakota legislature, and his son, Commander Davis' father, was also a state senator. As a boy, the latter had broken North

*(Continued on page 49)*





A mural by George Gray depicts the original Sam Wilson with the familiar beard and hairdo of Uncle Sam of the cartoons.

# The Origin and History of **UNCLE SAM**

The old gentleman with the goatee and the stars-and-stripes clothing has a long history, including a human original.

By **TOM MAHONEY**

**B**ACK AROUND 1812, a symbolic character began to evolve by the name of Uncle Sam, who represented the United States collectively. As he evolved, he came to sport a homely, overlong, white goatee; to wear clothing and a stovepipe hat bearing a stars-and-stripes resemblance to the American flag, to be tall and to have a general demeanor that is at once kindly but firm. He is known around the world and his name, as well as his appearance, is a symbol of the United States and the U.S. Government.

Sam Wilson of Troy, N.Y. Drawing is based on original old family photo now in the possession of Col. Edgar T. Noyes of San Antonio, part of a large collection, to be exhibited at that city's HemisFair.



Anyone who wants to guess his history quickly notes that Uncle Sam's initials are U.S., and might conclude that he was a pure invention built around the initials. Such a guess is close, but misses a lot, including an unassuming, real man who seems to have been the original Uncle Sam. He is nearly forgotten, while the symbolic Uncle Sam is known worldwide. In Communist countries he is still recognizable, even when made short and bloated, with "\$" signs on his clothes to represent "American capitalist imperialism." At home, he sometimes stands for the national character, and sometimes for the national conscience. In an earlier age, a more common symbol of America was Columbia, often a motherly woman in flowing robes who summoned up ideas of liberty and plenty. There was also an earlier male figure named Brother Jonathan. Uncle Sam, who





The most famous Uncle Sam of all is James Montgomery Flagg's rendition with the piercing eyes. It was originally a cover drawing for Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

readily lent himself to character and firmness, came to supplant both as the personification of America.

The most memorable Uncle Sam appears on the most famous of WW1 recruiting posters, a stern figure with an accusing finger and piercing eyes painted by the late James Montgomery Flagg, and usually captioned "I Want You for

the U.S. Army." Suggested perhaps by an earlier British Army poster showing Lord Kitchener in a similar pose, Flagg used his own face reflected in a mirror as a model and dashed it off as a cover for the July 6, 1916, issue of a now forgotten publication, Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

It became a recruiting poster the next

AS OTHERS SAW UNCLE SAM  
OVER 50 YEARS AGO



1. ENGLAND



2. CZARIST RUSSIA



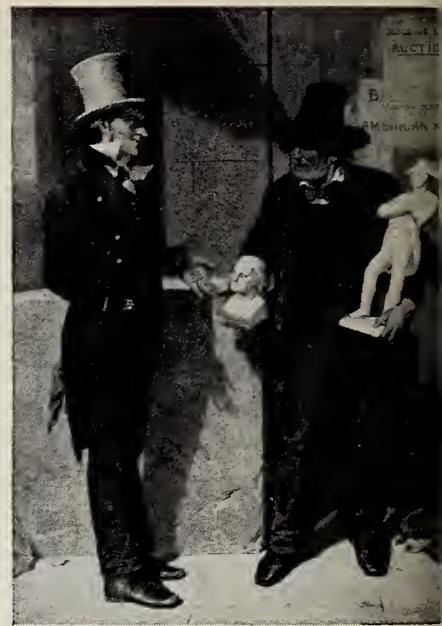
3. CUBA



4. JAPAN

The Uncle Sams above appeared in the early part of this century. 1. London's Punch often depicted this "hayseed" Sam. 2. In Czarist Russia he was fat but good-natured. 3. Cuba emphasized that he smoked Havana cigars. 4. Japan made him two-faced.





The lady Columbia was a national symbol before Uncle Sam. At left, Crawford's statue of her on the Capitol dome. Above, a cartoon Columbia, in the

role of Bo-Peep, bewails the seceding "black sheep" states of the Civil War, while the foreign-nation "wolves" hope to pick their bones separately.

Uncle Sam and his male predecessor, Brother Jonathan, face to face in an English print published about 1850.

## CONTINUED The Origin and History of UNCLE SAM

year with America's entry into WW1. Flag and other artists tried to surpass it with later posters, but nobody succeeded. Some 4 million copies were printed in 1917 and perhaps 40 million since then. It has been reproduced on metal, plastic, as a mailing card and even on a television slide. Before his death in 1960, Flag gave the original painting to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

But why should Flag and other artists draw an old gentleman named Sam, with stars on his hat, as a symbol for the United States? Few reference books give an answer and you will find more about Uncle Remus and Uncle Tom than Uncle Sam in some of them. A recent edition of the respected "Encyclopaedia Britannica," for example, says "The origin of the name is unknown, but it is attributed to the initials U. S. placed on property of the government. It came into existence about the time of the outbreak of the War of 1812, spread rapidly, and within a few years was recognized universally."

Rollin Kirby, whose cartoons won three Pulitzer Prizes, in the 1930's added a bit about Uncle Sam's "valuable services" as a symbol in the Encyclopaedia's article on cartooning of that time. "The figure of Uncle Sam is the most over-worked of all," said Kirby. "Each day he looks sternly out at the world . . . and views with alarm, warns, dictates, with pontifical fervor . . . In his gayer moments, he welcomes royal families and South American good neighbor delegates and, in his sadder moments, stands with bowed head at the death of a public

man of importance. He is ubiquitous, untiring, and a good deal of a bore." The last phrase was later deleted and in the 1965 cartooning entry of the "Britannica," the Kirby piece does not appear, nor is there any mention of Uncle Sam.

But there was, almost beyond question, a human original of Uncle Sam, one Samuel Wilson, a man of strictest integrity, who was born just 200 years ago on September 13, 1766, in what is now the town of Arlington, Mass., and which previously was called both Menotomy and West Cambridge. He spent most of his life in Troy, N.Y., died on July 31, 1854, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery there. Contrary to being a "bore," there is evidence that he was "genial and friendly" and enjoyed a joke. Never during his long life did he attempt to capitalize on the fact that chance made him his country's symbol, though that happened while he lived. Congress gave official approval to his history in 1961. The "Dictionary of American Biography," "The Encyclopaedia Americana" and a growing list of other reference books now include it.

Several people have contributed to this recognition of Samuel Wilson of upstate New York as the original Uncle Sam. One was Miss Jessie F. Wheeler, a Vassar graduate, who was reference librarian of the Troy, N. Y., Public Library for many years. In 1917, Sam Wilson's grandnephew, Lucius Wilson, recorded for her some of his memories of his famous great uncle, who had lived until Lucius was 18 years old. The history of Uncle Sam was Miss Wheeler's hobby for some 40 years. Her scrapbook on the

family is at the Troy Public Library, while her voluminous genealogical records about the Wilsons are in the New York State Library at Albany.

Col. Edgar T. Noyes of San Antonio, a 1925 graduate of West Point and WW2 chief of staff of the 11th Air Force Service Command, began in 1949 to collect information, relics of Uncle Sam and other symbols of America. He has spent close to \$200,000 and, since retiring in 1953, most of his time, as well, on his collection. He plans to exhibit it at the HemisFair, opening in San Antonio in the spring of 1968. He owns some 450 three-dimensional figures of Uncle Sam alone. Included among other items is the only known photograph of Samuel Wilson. This is a ferrotype made in 1852 by Christopher Schoonmaker, early Troy photographer. In the collection also is an old toy which, when attached to a phonograph spindle, sends a miniature Uncle Sam chasing and kicking a small Kaiser Wilhelm around the record. Colonel Noyes is a charter member of the American Legion post in his home town of Lampasas, Tex.

Alton Ketchum, a New York advertising man, became interested in the Wilson story when the State Department in 1951 chose a drawing of Uncle Sam by Herbert Richard Noxon, an art director colleague of Ketchum's at the McCann-Erickson advertising agency, as something of an official version for distribution abroad. Interested in symbols as a "shorthand of ideas," Ketchum researched not only Uncle Sam but the older symbols of Columbia, Yankee Doodle and Brother Jonathan, as well as the life of Samuel Wilson. In 1959, Ketchum published "Uncle Sam: The Man and the Legend," the first hard-





*Uncle Sam in Danger*

In the first known use of Uncle Sam in a cartoon, in 1832, he is beardless, wears striped robe, and is being bled by Jackson's administration. Called "Uncle Sam in Danger," it protests Jackson's attack on the Bank of the United States.



*From Harper's Weekly, 1878*

Uncle Sam and Columbia together in a Thomas Nast cartoon in an 1878 Harper's Weekly. Columbia is chastising Uncle Sam for increasing the coinage of silver dollars.



*Leslie's Illustrated Weekly July 2, 1887*

### INDEPENDENCE DAY—A CASE OF VIGOROUS GROWTH

1887 — "How are you, old man?"

1776 — "Bless my soul, boy, how you have grown!"

Uncle Sam as a nation from coast to coast, congratulated by his colonial father.

cover book to appear on the subject.

Finally, there has been Thomas I. Gerson of Schenectady, N.Y., who has collected a storeroom full of Uncle Sam lore and researched the subject for 20 years. As a reporter on Troy and Schenectady newspapers, but mostly as an individual, Gerson has been pleading with editors and local, state and national officials in a passionate crusade for official recognition of Samuel Wilson of Troy as the original Uncle Sam. Gerson feels he is carrying out the wishes of his father, the late Isaac Morris Gerson, an immigrant from Czarist Russia, whose last words to him were "Speak up for America."

Young Gerson grew up in Philadelphia and studied American history at Temple University. He was a reporter on the Philadelphia Public Ledger. When that paper vanished, he moved on to New York as a proofreader and freelance writer. In 1940, he became a clerk for the New York State Department of Unemployment Insurance in Albany.

While continuing his clerk job, he became a part-time reporter for the Troy Record and in 1946 a full-time writer there. The next year, he married Miss Nettie Davis of Schenectady, a General Electric secretary. With increased responsibilities, Gerson began to write articles for magazines.

A fellow reporter noticed Gerson working on one of these at 2 a.m. in the Troy Record office.

"Why don't you write about our Uncle Sam?" his colleague suggested. "He was a real American."

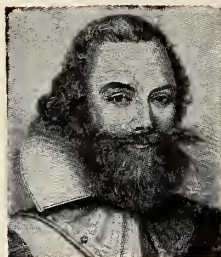
Gerson looked up Miss Wheeler, the librarian, then in the last year of her life, and studied the information that

(Continued on page 44)





Capt. Myles Standish,  
Plymouth Colony



Capt. John Smith,  
Jamestown Colony



BETTMANN ARCHIVE



Two clean shaven Pilgrim civilians.

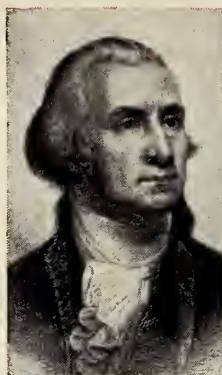
**EARLY COLONIAL PERIOD**—Beards were on their way out. The military and the very old wore them more than younger civilians. Autumn.

**T**HE MALE BEARD in America is a deciduous shrub which seems to have long seasons, but which comes and goes as regularly as the trees shed their leaves in Autumn, to bud anew in Spring.

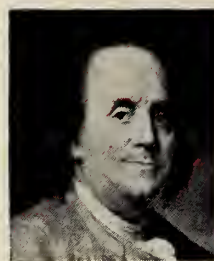
It was Autumn on the male face, and the leaves were falling, when the Colonists settled the Eastern seaboard. Such hardy trees as Capt. John Smith, when he founded Jamestown, Va., clung to glorious foliage. Capt. Myles Standish of the Mayflower Company of Plymouth, Mass., is usually represented with a pointed military beard—and so are other Pilgrims-in-arms. But most of the colonists seem to have been clean shaven, and by the late 1600's bare Winter had set in. From then, right through the American Revolution and on into the early 1800's, few self-respecting males grew facial sprays of whiskers.

The Revolutionary soldiers were clean shaven almost to a man. Likenesses of 49 signers of the Declaration of Independence show not a beard, not a moustache, not any serious sideburns. Prominent figures like Ben Franklin, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Eli Whitney, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Hancock, Noah Webster—and *all* the rest—shaved their faces clean. What the leaders did, the primitive art of the countryside suggests that all others did, too. Be they seen in sketches of upstate New York farmers or the Green Mountain Boys—in the 1700's their faces are shown hairless.

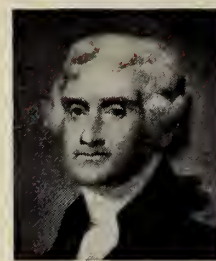
Spring peeped out a few buds about 1810. Suddenly, some grew beards or



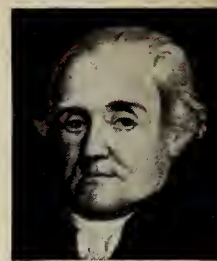
George Washington



Benjamin Franklin



Thomas Jefferson



Noah Webster

**LATE COLONIAL, EARLY NATIONAL**—Wigs, yes, but hardly a single self-respecting American male had any visible whiskers on his face. The last Winter until the present.

# A Brief History

It is early Spring again  
on the chins and cheeks  
of American males, and  
the crocuses are bloom-  
ing as they did last Spring  
— which was about 1810.

sideburns and some didn't. Just as the Winter had been a long one, so the Spring was long too. Beards kept *coming* in, without *being* in, right up to the Civil War, which was about late May of the American Beard Year. Abraham Lincoln really signified the beginning of Summer. He entered the White House beardless and grew a beard while residing there. It was 72 years from Washington's inauguration to Lincoln's, and in this period *no* President had had a beard or moustache—two had sideburns (John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren). The Civil War marked the start of full Summer. From 1865 to about 1890, Summer continued, and hardly an adult American male would be seen without some sort of bush on his face, lest he be taken as odd. In the 52 years from Lincoln's first inaugural in 1861 to Woodrow Wilson's in 1913, only two Presidents did *not* have at least a moustache. (William McKinley



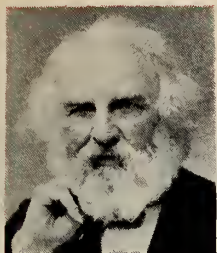
Mr. and Mrs. William Quinell of Chelsea, Mass., take part in a tricycle tour from Beverly to Gloucester in 1887. Original caption commented on their stylish clothes, took beard for granted. His knickers, blue. Stockings too.

near the end, and Andrew Johnson, right after Lincoln.)

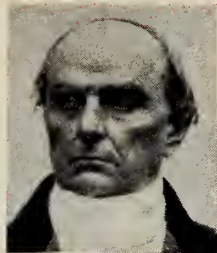
Presidents are indices of the fashion in hair-on-the-face. No candidate wants to look queer by the standards of the time, and when Lincoln grew his beard you can be sure that the rest of the country had laid the groundwork. By then the common man was more bearded than

(Turn to page 24)





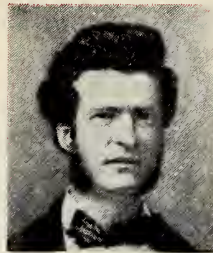
Henry Longfellow



Daniel Webster



A Gold Rush '49er



Mark Twain  
(1850's)



N.Y. Knickerbocker and N.Y. Excelsior  
ballplayers (and ump?) in 1858.

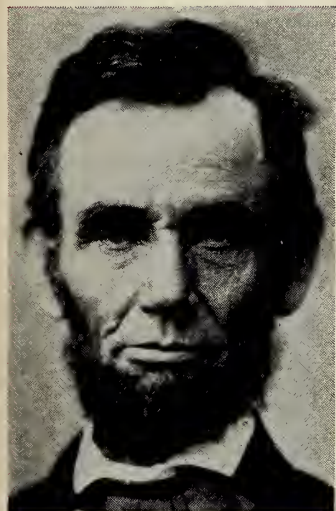
**1810 to CIVIL WAR.** It was Spring. Beards, sideburns began to sprout in increasing numbers. Longfellow was cleanshaven in the 1830's, then grew his famous beard. But until the time of the Civil War

you could have a beard or not as you chose, and neither beard nor bare face was odd. In 1830, the Senate was still almost beardless.

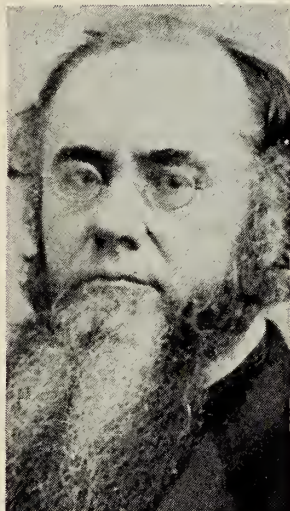
# of the American Beard

By **PETER D. BOLTER**

ALL PHOTOS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY BROWN BROS.



Abraham Lincoln, left, and his War Secretary, Stanton.

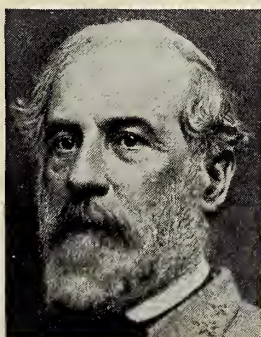


The Day family of Morristown, N.J., in the 1870's. Father and seven sons are respectably bearded as good style dictates.

**CIVIL WAR to 1890's**—It's full Summer. All the leaves are out and the clean-shaven man seems strange. After 72 beardless years a President grows a beard, and until 1913 only two will be clean shaven. Thomas Edison was one of the few great men of the era with hairless face. There were very few others.



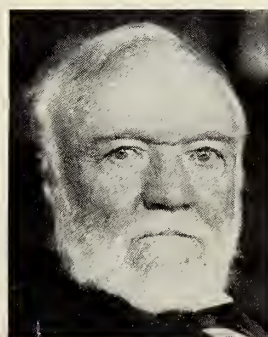
President Rutherford  
B. Hayes



Robert E. Lee,  
Confederate General



John D. Rockefeller  
in 1870's



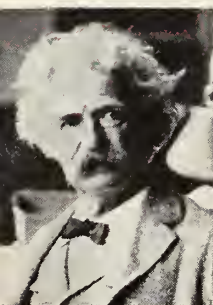
Steelman Andrew  
Carnegie



"Buffalo Bill"  
Cody



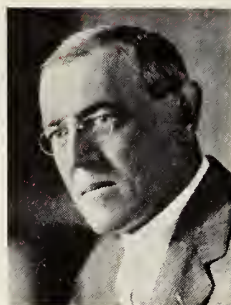
# CONTINUED A Brief History of the American Beard



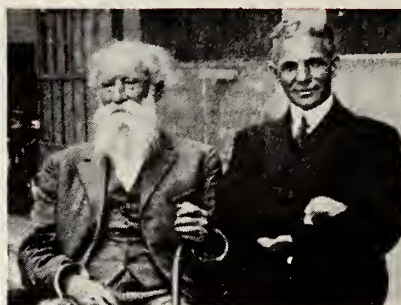
Mark Twain in later life



President William Howard Taft



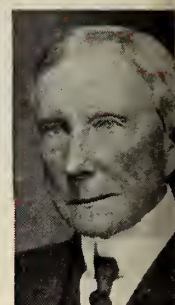
President Woodrow Wilson



John Burroughs and Henry Ford epitomize the transition in whiskers



Gen. John J. Pershing



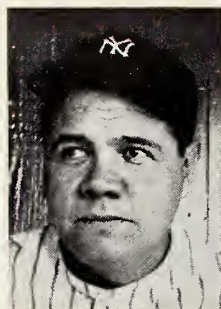
Rockefeller, Sr. in later life

1890's to 1920's. Autumn and the leaves fall. Moustache has replaced Mark Twain's beard. Clean-faced Wilson replaces moustachioed Taft in the White House. Naturalist John Burroughs clings to great beard,

young friend Henry Ford wouldn't be seen with one. Black Jack Pershing leads AEF with smart, trim moustache, John D. Rockefeller shaves clean. William Jennings Bryan brought a beardless face to politics.



President Calvin Coolidge



George Herman "Babe" Ruth



Golfer Robert Tyre Jones



Clark Gable, an exception

← 1920's to 1960's. Winter again. The face without foliage is the mark of respectability. Only exceptional personalities, such as Clark Gable, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., and William Powell could get away with moustaches in romantic movie leads, while all Presidents since Wilson have been smooth-faced. Now, in the 1960's the "crocuses of Spring" are blooming with an occasional beard here and there. Author suggests a President will grow one about the year 2016.

not. A miner in the '49 gold rush had written home that the mob in San Francisco was the "hairiest" bunch you could hope to see. In the 1850's, the young Mark Twain had bushy sideburns. Even so, President James Buchanan and his whole cabinet, immediately preceding Lincoln, were clean shaven. But Lincoln and at least two of his cabinet were bushy. War Secretary Stanton had a honey of a beard. Many of Lincoln's generals, if not most of his soldiers who were old enough, were bearded. In the 30 years after the Civil War, the Congress and the halls of business and finance, quite as well as bartenders, laborers, storekeepers, clergymen, salesmen, investors and educators were in full bloom. Athletes tore, goateed, around tracks; baseball players eyed fast balls over bushy chins, or from between mutton-chop sideburns. The beard had become the mark of conservatism and dignity. President Rutherford B. Hayes sprouted the crowning glory of the era—the most magnificent of many grand Presidential beards after Lincoln.

About 1890, Autumn set in. Beards were still aplenty. But, in a bold move toward facial nudity, more and more American men settled for only a moustache, while the radical *avant-garde* shaved clean and wore expressions chal-

lenging anyone to make something of it.

By the turn of the century, it was moustache or nothing for anyone young. Mark Twain's sideburns had given way to moustache, and John D. Rockefeller, sideburned and moustachioed in the 1870's, shaved clean for the rest of his long life. But many an oldster clung to his beard—and, instead of being the fashion, the full beard became the mark of the dignified elder. President McKinley showed his full face. Following him, Teddy Roosevelt and Taft compromised the new nakedness with moustaches.

Taft's was the last. In the 54 years since Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated, none of the nine Presidents has had beard, sideburns or moustache. Moustaches continued to be common on lesser folk until the early 1920's, when Autumn had ended and Winter had returned. Some of the old wore beards, and as they passed so did their whiskers. The full Beard Year had run its first full cycle in our history, from Winter to Winter. It took about 270 years.

It should be noted, in passing, that just as with plant life, there have always been evergreens among American men, so that even in the dead of the long Beard Winters we have not been without our occasional Christmas tree—the bewhiskered

man in the clean-shaven age, whose function, we suppose, is to hold out cheer that, though Winter comes, Spring may not be far behind. So too, have rugged individuals shaven clean in a bearded age. Thomas Edison was close shaven when few other great men were.

The 1960's now seem to hark back to 1810, as the beginning of a new, long Spring. Discounting the Beatniks in the 1950's as a mere bearded cult (though perhaps they should be called the crocuses), we just now begin to see a beard here and there on the faces of the bolder of the junior executives on Madison Avenue, and on more and more passing motorcyclists. Yes, it is 1810 again. If history repeats, we are in for another 50-year Spring, to be climaxed with the President growing a beard in the White House about the year 2016.

Modern technology may, of course, upset the appellation. If so, we would expect a moderating influence to come from the advertising arts of the razor and razor-blade manufacturers and packagers of shaving creams and lotions. They are an unknown factor in the control of the Beard Year. The whisker-cutting advertising art has made great strides since the British razed Washington, D.C., last Spring.

THE END



## LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

# Wildlife Conservation

**T**HE MAIN PURPOSE of wildlife conservation programs is, of course, to maintain a supply of game animals, birds and fish for hunters and anglers while helping to keep nature in balance from the encroachments of modern civilization. The cooperation of every outdoorsman is needed. This involves more than just obeying fish and game laws. There are many incidental ways in which you can further the purposes of conservation and also observe good hunting and fishing practices.

When you wound an animal and allow it to escape and die unclaimed, it's a total loss. Not only to you, but to the available game supply. Therefore, don't be under-gunned; be sure your rifle caliber is powerful enough to cleanly and quickly kill the animal. Before the hunting season, practice on a range until you are a reasonably accurate shot. Learn how to find and follow a blood trail so that should you wound an animal, it won't get away. Don't shoot at all unless the game is within range, it's an open shot, and your chances are reasonably good for putting a bullet in a vital area. If you're a dedicated sportsman, and conservationist, you'll shoot only the trophy animals, such as deer with king-size antlers, and you'll pass up the ones you can't brag about.

Similarly, in bird shooting, don't try for lucky hits at birds out of range. Also, hunt with a dog. It will find the upland birds you cripple and would otherwise lose. A good retriever will fetch the waterfowl that drop offshore and tend to float out of reach by wading. Even if you're not a hunter, you can help in winter when food is scarce and the snow is deep. Put grain under small lean-to shelters for the game birds and corn kernels for the deer—not hay; they eat it but can't digest it since they're browsers, not grazers. In spring, when you find the young of game animals or birds, don't touch them. They're not lost; their parent isn't far away. Should it detect human scent on them, however, the chances are it will abandon them.

When fishing, don't throw back the non-game species (sunfish, perch, carp, etc.). The fewer there are in a lake, the more food, oxygen and room there'll be for the game species. Should you catch one of the latter and it's legal size, don't return it "to grow larger." It usually doesn't. In waters where anglers are accustomed to returning their catch, most of the fish are midget because overpopulation retards fish growth drastically. When you must throw back a fish that's under legal size, unhook it without touching it. Handling can easily injure it fatally. Grasp the hook with a pair of pliers, turn it upside down and shake it loose. Also, after fishing with live bait, don't pour leftover minnows overboard. One might be a carp, and if it finds a mate, in a few years the lake will be full of them—and nothing else—a cruel blow to game-fish conservation!

**THE BALD EAGLE** and his plight is the theme of a U.S. Department of Interior conservation campaign. They're offering a beautiful 8½ x 11¼ inch color reproduc-



The Bald Eagle: Can he be saved?

tion of a bald eagle painting in a folder describing the desperate situation of the great bird that is the national symbol. Suitable for schools, libraries or just personal framing, it is available for \$.50 each from the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 20402. You'll help conservation by ordering a few of these folders.

**FOR EMERGENCY FOUL-WEATHER GEAR**, stow a plastic garment bag (the kind used by dry cleaners) into your hunting coat or camping duffel. When it rains or snows, cut a hole in it for your head and slip it on. Wrapped around your feet, it will keep them dry, even when wading shallow streams. Spread on a log, it'll give you a dry seat. Cheap enough for one-time use.

**BEFORE HUNTING** with your bird dog, always remove his collar. The sunlight, flashing from its metal tag, will spook birds, especially waterfowl, warns Fred Murray, Jr., of Butler, Mo. More important, many a good pointer has "hung" himself by his collar on a fence or similar obstruction. A collar won't keep your dog from being stolen; a thief will simply throw it away. Best proof of ownership is an indelible ear tattoo.

**CAMPERS HAVE SUFFERED** for years from frying pans with handles too short for cooking over an open fire. Now we have the remedy: one that's 10 inches in diameter with a 17-inch-long handle, made of 14-gauge steel by Greenfield Products of Greenfield, Ohio. Price: \$5.95. Larger skillets, with even longer handles, are also available.

**NEW STOCK WAX**, called *Stockkeep*, is made especially for fine gunstocks. It is weatherproof, won't sweat, is resistant to salt air, contains a sun-screen agent, and will prevent wood grain from swelling. Comes in an aerosol can.

**A HANDY ITEM** for every tackle box is a small crochet needle, writes Roland Wong of Tucson, Ariz. With it you can loosen the knottiest backlashes in a hurry. Just push the needle through a knot and draw through it the snagged loop of line.

**HONKER FIELD DECOYS** will interest goose hunters. They're printed in color on rigid cardboard and die-cut, ready to assemble. Contoured bodies resemble live geese, are held upright by small wooden stakes. Head inserts into body. Can be set up in a few minutes, and are stored flat. Made by Canadian Decoys, Rosemont, Minn. Price: \$9.95 a dozen.

**CIGARETTE LIGHTER** with a "butt-snuffer" hole in the bottom for dousing lit cigarettes, as part of a campaign to keep down forest fires, is the newest item from Bronson/Actionrod Co., of Bronson, Mich., makers of fishing tackle. Smokey the Bear appears on the lighter, and the firm says that part of the sales proceeds from the lighter will go to the Sport Fishing Institute to help support its conservation efforts.

**WALKIE-TALKIES** are now in style for outdoorsmen. With them, campers, golfers, anglers, hunters can keep in touch with each other. "Joe, there's a big buck headed your way!" Recommended is the Panasonic RJ-4 pocket transceiver. Lightweight, transistorized, crystal-controlled and reliable, it operates on pen-lite batteries and has a range up to three miles. Its citizen-band frequency requires no license. A great help for outdoorsmen in lonely places. Price: \$79.95.

**FOR AN ANGLER'S CHRISTMAS:** an electric tackle box, by Old Pal of Lititz, Pa. When opened at night, it lights up, sending a diffused glow through its clear plastic



Old Pal's battery-lit tackle box.

trays. Works on flashlight batteries. The box is available in two sizes, made of indestructible "football-helmet" plastic. Small model has 24 lure compartments; large model has 39. Price of the latter: \$24.95.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



**T**HE AMERICAN LEGION held its 48th National Convention in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1966, with a delegate strength of 2,926. In late-closing space on these pages last month some highlights were reported including (1) the opening of Legion membership to veterans of honorable service since Aug. 5, 1964 (additional details on p. 28); (2) the election of former Governor John E. Davis of North Dakota as National Commander (see Davis' biography starting on p. 16); and (3) the appearance at the convention of President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The impact of the convention on the economy of the city of Washington appears to have been in the order of \$10 million. Clarence Arata, executive director of the Washington Convention and

President, University of Alabama; William O. Wooldridge, the Sergeant Major of the Army.

At a pre-convention open meeting, national publicity plans for the celebration of the Legion's 50th Anniversary in 1969 were outlined by the national public relations firm of Bozell and Jacobs, retained by the Legion for the purpose. Legionnaires from every state and most foreign departments packed the Washington-Hilton's International Ballroom for the occasion (photo on p. 39). They heard and saw an ambitious plan for a national Golden Anniversary observance to support half-century celebration activities by Legion units in every state and community.

The Legion awarded its Distinguished Service Medal to the first winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor in Vietnam, Army Capt. Roger H. C. Donlon.

who give aid to the Viet Cong or impede U.S. troop movements, or harass families of members of the Armed Forces; (e) Ask Congress to seek a remedy for the tendency of the Supreme Court to legislate in judicial decisions; (f) Support the expansion of U.S. oceanography and the Navy's antisubmarine capability (see also article, "Will the Soviets Provoke a War at Sea?" on p. 10); (g) Seek improvement in Veterans Administration pension and compensation benefits for disabled war veterans and survivors of deceased veterans; (h) Seek expansion of the VA hospital system up to the legal minimum; (i) Approve lowering of draft standards; (j) Oppose local police review boards; (k) Favor maintaining separate National Guard and Reserve components; (l) Support a Constitutional Amendment to permit prayer in public buildings; (m) Urge

## A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, D.C.

Visitors Bureau reported that bank clearances in the city were up that much over the same week in 1965. "Much of it can be attributed to the Legion convention," he said. Such a convention is so big, Arata noted, that no other yardstick can be applied.

Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Sr., of Dania, Fla., was named National President of The American Legion Auxiliary.

A host of prominent Americans appeared as speakers to the full convention, or to special meetings and functions associated with it. Besides President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and former Vice President Nixon these included:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk (who addressed the Legion Auxiliary's concurrent convention); Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.); Sen. Jacob Javits (N.Y.); Sen. James O. Eastland (Miss.); TV Newscaster David Brinkley; AFL-CIO President George Meany; Dr. Irvinae Applegate, President, Nat'l Education Association; Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chmn., U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (who received a \$50,000 check from the Legion's Vietnam Relief Fund to be spent on Civic Aid in Vietnam by the Armed Forces); David Sentner, Hearst Newspapers contributing editor (he gave the Hearst Americanism trophy to the Tennessee Legion); William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs; Gen. James F. Collins, President, American Red Cross; Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, WW2 tank general now representing the Boy Scouts of America; Jack Valenti, President, Motion Picture Producers Association of America; Dr. Frank A. Rose,

Other awards presented at the convention included Legion "Fourth Estate" awards for outstanding news presentation to: The Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio; The Booth Newspapers, Detroit, Mich.; and the Mutual Broadcasting System, New York, N.Y. The Michigan American Legion got the National Commander's 1966 Public Relations award. The Iowa Legion won the top annual award for service programs to community, state and nation; the North Carolina Legion took top honors for Boy Scout sponsorship; the Mississippi Legion was cited for its school medal program.

Reports on the next 12 pages cover the parade (p. 32); the results of the music and marching championship contests and the drawing for free Ford cars donated by the Legion's Seagram Posts (p. 34); and the election of officers (p. 36).

Starting on p. 32 a digest giving the general sense of all resolutions adopted by the convention appears. Many adopted resolutions necessarily reiterated long-standing Legion policies. Among those with more bearing on current events, besides the admission of Vietnam vets to Legion membership eligibility, were resolutions which:

(a) Support the efforts of the Administration to end the war in Vietnam by bringing the fighting to a successful conclusion; (b) Implement the development of a nationwide program to celebrate the Legion's 50th Anniversary in 1969; (c) Oppose lawless demonstrations and seek a rebirth of law and order in the United States; (d) Denounce Americans

stronger legal controls of the production and distribution of illicit drugs and pornography; (n) Seek full wartime veterans benefits for Vietnam servicemen; (o) Seek extension of WW2 and Korea GI loan programs to compensate for "tight money" hardships; (p) Condemn Red Chinese aggression as a threat to world peace and oppose her admission to the UN; (q) Ask that North Vietnam be held accountable under the Geneva Convention for its treatment of war prisoners; (r) Deplore the actions of French President De Gaulle in weakening NATO's military posture; (s) Urge that a larger share of NATO's military quotas be carried by member nations other than the U.S.; (t) Seek a unified program of expansion for the National Cemetery system and oppose Administrative policies of reducing it.

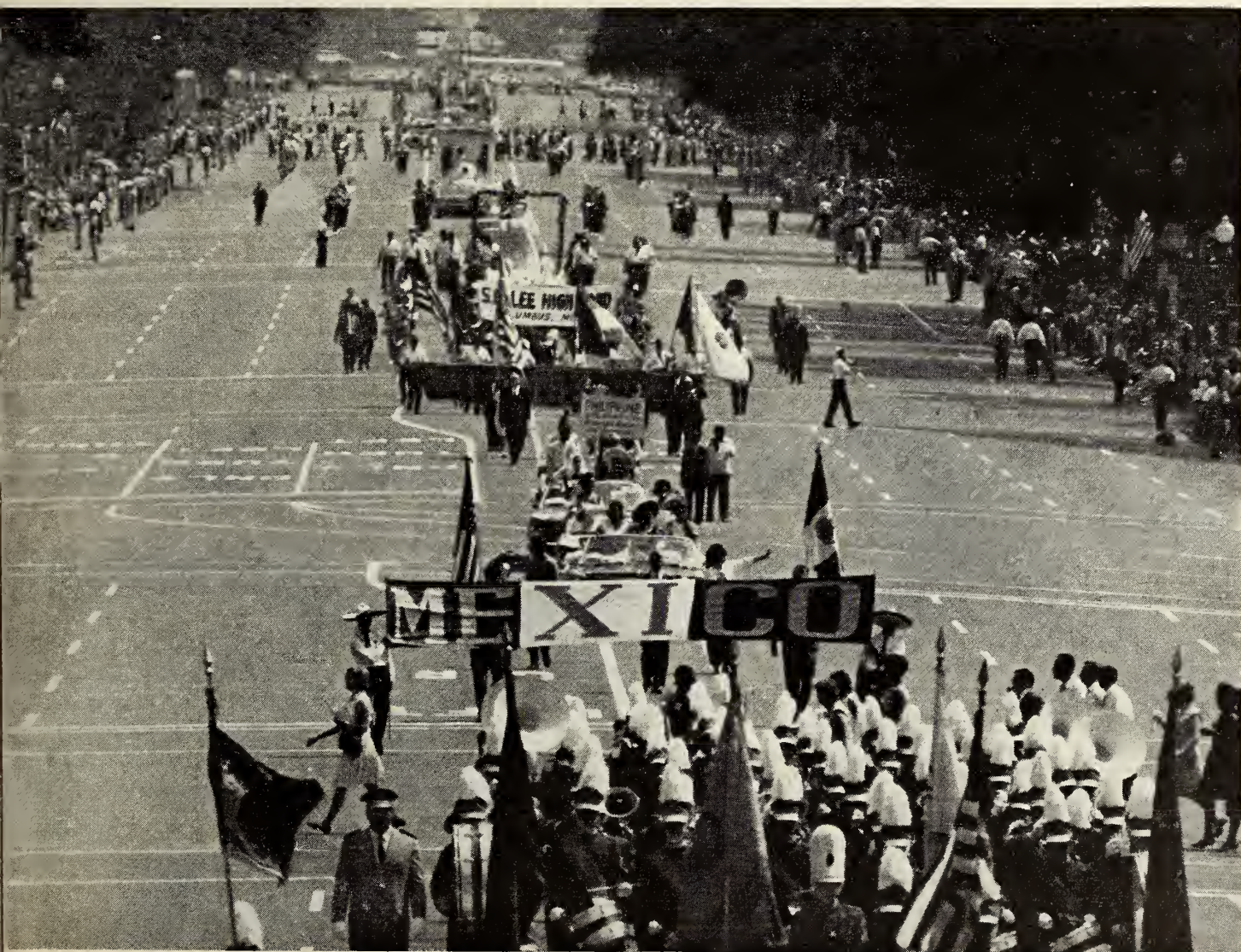
The years-long job of planning such a huge affair to make it come off in its thousands of details was shared by a special American Legion Convention Corporation in Washington, headed by Herbert Jacobi and comprised of many of the capital city's leading citizens, and by the Legion's able staff Convention Director, William Miller, who spends about a year in each successive convention city. His job was somewhat easier this year thanks to the presence in Washington of the Legion's Washington office, directed by William F. Hauck. When he has wrapped up the after-details in Washington (a big job that continues long after the delegates depart) Miller will move on to Boston, months ahead of next year's convention there.

(Continued on page 28)





## THE AMERICAN LEGION'S 1966 NATIONAL CONVENTION



With the U.S. Capitol as background, the 1966 American Legion Convention Parade wends its way down Pennsylvania Avenue.



## LEGION MEMBERSHIP OPENED TO VETS OF VIETNAM PERIOD

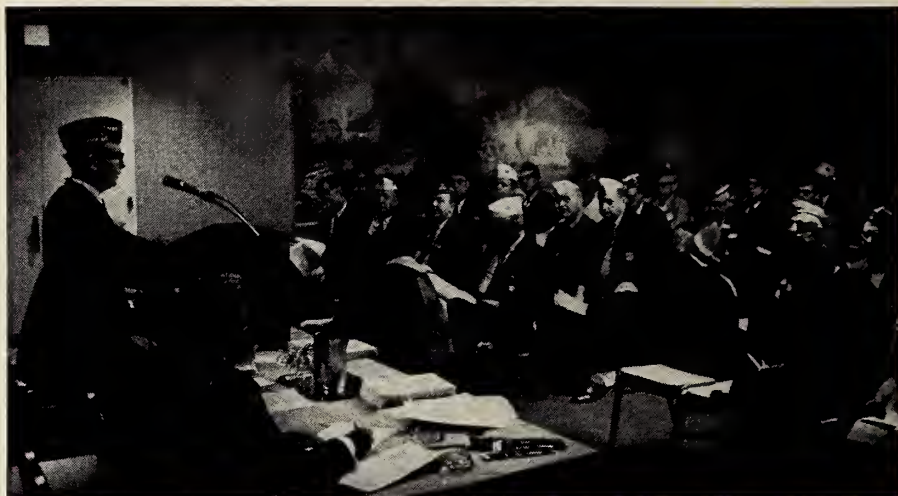
ON TUESDAY, AUG. 30, the 1966 convention unanimously voted to amend the Legion's Constitution to admit veterans of honorable service since Aug. 5, 1964, the date of the "Gulf of Tonkin" incident, when U.S. forces first openly engaged in combat with North Vietnamese forces.

Forty-eight hours later, before the convention had adjourned, the President of the United States signed into a law PL89-550 amending the Legion's Charter to that effect—at about 1:30 p.m., Thursday Sept. 1. In the intervening time both the House and Senate had passed the bill. By 2 p.m., Sept. 1st, National Commander L. Eldon James introduced to the convention Gordon Saffold, of Virginia, the first Vietnam vet to become a Legionnaire.

In anticipation of the convention's action, Commander James and the Legion's Legislative Division had enlisted the support of key Congressmen earlier in the year to OK the Charter change in such speedy fashion. Only a few bills in history have become law so swiftly.

It wasn't a sure thing, for there were different resolutions before the convention, suggesting different dates of eligibility and different terms for opening the membership. With a two-thirds vote necessary to amend the Constitution, agree-

ment might not have been reached, or have been reached after such long debate that the Congressional action might have been delayed. The adopted amendment was that prepared earlier, on instructions of last year's National Convention, by a special committee headed by Past Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner (Mich.).



Constitutional Amendments Committee (above) thrashed out 42 resolutions on dates of Legion eligibility for new vets before Res. 433, setting Aug. 5, 1964, was accepted.

Agreement on the amendment was hammered out just prior to the Convention in the Constitutional Amendments Convention Committee, chaired by Alfonso Wells of Illinois. The Committee members, some supporting other propositions, debated the many proposals in full in Committee, but then came to agreement on the final version without—in the end—a dissenting vote. On the floor, delegations with other notions then buried their differences and went along with the Committee report. The opening of the membership stands as the most historic accomplishment of the convention. Only twice in history has Legion membership been extended—to admit WW2 vets, then Korea vets. The new

action adhered to the past principle in opening Legion membership only to veterans of periods of actual armed hostilities.

No voice at the convention wanted to stand pat on membership eligibility. Differences of opinion focussed on going back even further than Aug. 5, 1964.

There was some opinion that the change should encompass the whole pe-

riod of the Cold War. Delegate Roy Whitton, of Indiana, championing an earlier date, noted from the floor that Capt. Roger Donlon, who received the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal at the convention, had won the Congressional Medal of Honor in Vietnam prior to Aug. 5, 1964. National Commander L. Eldon James mistakenly stated that Capt. Donlon had won the medal later. But Whitton was correct in his point of information, and following the convention James sent an apology to Whitton. Capt. Donlon, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in Vietnam on July 6, 1964, will be eligible for Legion membership since he has continued in service.



On August 30th, 8,000 Legionnaires and guests heard words of welcome from President Johnson, who led off array of prominent speakers to





Gordon Saffold (above) of Saltville, Va., was first Vietnam era vet to become a Legionnaire.

Fast law. President Johnson signs bill amending Legion Charter to admit Vietnam vets 48 hours after Legion acted on it.



ear at convention. In his speech, the President put U.S. might on call by weaker nations to help defend themselves from outside aggression.



**T**HIS YEAR, as every year, the Legion's convention offered individuals more possible activities than they could take. Besides three days of serious business on the convention floor, there were more parties, pageants and special events than any one person could attend.

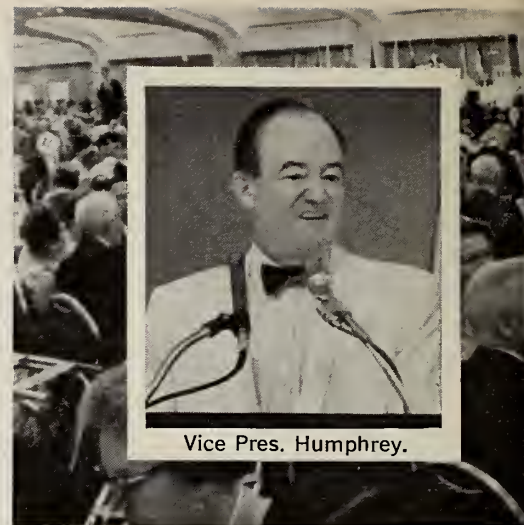
On other pages some of the serious business is portrayed. Here are views of a few of the jam-packed social events and a bit of the pageantry. There were many more similar occasions not shown here—such as the American Legion Auxiliary's mammoth States Dinner, the Puerto Rico Party, open houses held by many of the state Legion organizations.

Many subgroups held business meetings and social events—combined or separately. They included the Legion Chaplains and the Legion Historians; the American Legion Press Association; the Society of American Legion Founders; ANAVICUS (a joint Canadian and U.S. veterans' group); a new society of Past Department Commanders (at whose Washington Press Club affair TV newsmen David Brinkley spoke); the World War Nurses; FODPAL, the society of foreign Legion departments; the Yeomen F (WWI Navy women Yeomen); the Women Legionnaires; the 20&4 (also made up of women Legionnaires); the 8&40, a special society of The American Legion Auxiliary.

Special events open to everyone included impressive Legion Memorial services at Arlington National Cemetery; a colorful Marine Corps Tattoo ceremony; a torchlight Tattoo presented by the Old Guard Regiment of Arlington and the U.S. Army Band; concerts by bands of all the Armed Forces.

With all that, the unseen social life of a convention is probably the biggest part. Friends who see each other once a year gather in each others hotel rooms, and to many this is the happiest part of a convention. In Washington, part of this showed above the surface when many of the restaurants were filled with large groups of old friends eating out together.

## MOB SCENES



Vice Pres. Humphrey.

Dinner for 1,854. A view of the National Commander



A party given by Schenley Post 1190 (N.Y.) in the Hilton.

## A GREAT AMERICAN PAGEANT

**A**T RIGHT, and below, is some evidence of a fact known to hundreds of thousands, but unknown to more. The Legion's annual Senior and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps national championship is one of America's great pageants. Even minus the sound and the color, black and white photos hint at what one Washingtonian meant when he said of this year's contests: "I never knew there was anything like this. It lifted me out of my seat."



Part of the crowd packed into D.C. Stadium



Old friends meet at a parade-day party tendered by Gen. Frank Schwengel. l. to r.: James Powers, Ga.; Henry Clay, La.; Lloyd Rockne, Minn.; E. Roy Stone, Jr., S.C.; Reed Mulkey, N.M.



A spectators' view of the colorful Drum and Bugle Corps Championship finals, when ten top corps in the nation





Dinner for Distinguished Guests, Aug. 30, in the International Ballroom of the Washington-Hilton. Speaker was Vice President Humphrey.



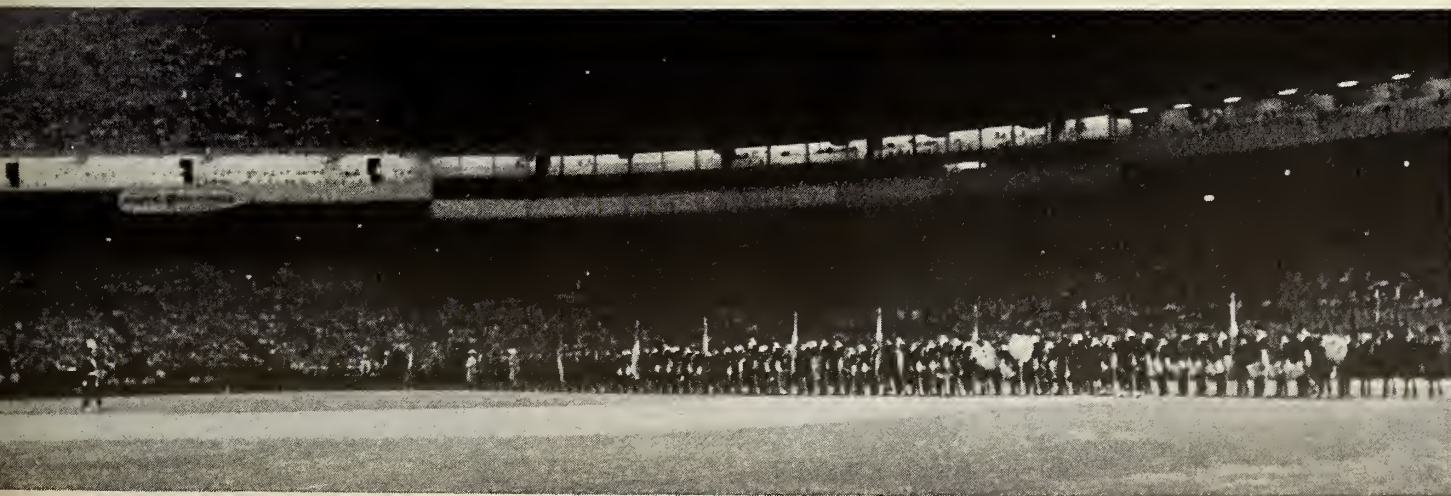
The annual Louisiana party in the Washington Hotel.



Ten national breweries hosted an open house dance.



to see the Senior and Junior National Drum and Bugle Corps Championship finals (below) on Sunday night, Aug. 28.



fought it out for two titles. One corps competes before judges on the field, while the next stands by for its turn.



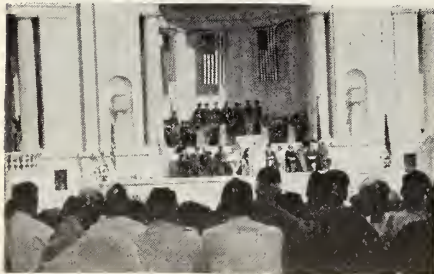
## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

**S**TARTING BELOW is a summary giving the basic sense of all resolutions adopted by the 1966 National Convention of The American Legion. The Convention dealt with 709 proffered resolutions, up 115 from last year. They were all screened in special committees, and with two exceptions the committee recommendations were adopted by the delegates. A total of 95 resolutions were rejected, 114 more were referred for further study, and the rest were consolidated into 193 resolutions that were adopted. Names of chairmen of the Convention Committees which did the big job of screening the resolutions appear under each subject heading:

### AMERICANISM

**Daniel O'Connor, N.Y., Chmn**

3. Urges congressional investigation of the ACLU.
6. Commends House Committee on Un-American Activities and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.
22. Urges that offspring of non-citizen U.S. vets be given priority for immigration into the U.S.
43. Condemns all advocating blood collection for the Viet Cong.
44. Asks congressional action to clarify the authority of the Supreme Court and restore the constitutional balance of power.
46. Supports legislation making it a crime to desecrate the U.S. flag.
48. Opposes legislation requiring federal registration or control of firearms.
109. Commends the FBI and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.



Memorial Service at Arlington.

134. Supports the proposed "Dirksen" amendment to the Constitution permitting recitation of prayers in public buildings.
136. Commends the American Legion Auxiliary for its program on the preservation of the principles of freedom.
143. Requests continued review by appropriate legislative bodies of Communism in the entertainment field.
189. Seeks legislation prohibiting dissemination of Communist propaganda through the mail.
213. Denounces appearances of Communist speakers on tax-supported campuses.
245. Calls for congressional investigation of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and an alert to all students to the possible dangers connected with their association with it.
290. Urges that all U.S. mail cancellations contain the words "For God and Country."
350. Urges proclamation designating April 9, 1967, as Bataan-Corregidor Day.
375. Urges laws to control the practices of the Ku Klux Klan.
377. Urges House Committee on Un-American Activities to update its "Guide to Subversive Organizations."
379. Urges stronger legislation to control the Communist Party in the U.S.
381. Urges legislation which would withhold passports to known Communists.
388. Supports pending legislation to punish im-

pedance of U.S. Armed Forces and acts of support to hostile powers.

438. Commends the FBI National Academy.
469. Urges prosecution of those responsible for circularizing our Armed Forces in support of the enemy in Vietnam.
513. Urges additional emphasis be placed on Legion and Auxiliary youth programs.
517. Supports improvement of technical education in colleges and high schools.
553. Urges naturalization exemptions for aliens presently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.
554. Congratulates Boy Scouts of America on occasion of 50th Anniversary in 1966.
559. Urges prompt prosecution of all violators of U.S. passport laws.
563. Commends National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and National Rifle Association of America.
700. Urges Legion Posts to provide free subscriptions to the Legion anti-subversive newsletter, "The Firing Line," to key community members.
701. Urges issuing an American Hero Medal to next of kin of persons who die in military service.
703. Commends those responsible for the weekly TV program, "The FBI."

### CHILD WELFARE

**Robert Nooner, Ill., Chmn**

49. Urges Justice Dept. inquiry into and nationwide fight against production and distribution of pornography.
145. Opposes and urges Congress to oppose reductions in school lunch and milk program.
215. Endorses introduction at 8th grade level of a sound and adequate program of VD education.
395. Reaffirms position seeking laws controlling distribution and sale of dangerous drugs.
504. Urges laws to provide special handling of drugs intended for children's use and banning of hazardous materials used in toy manufacturing.
505. Commends American youth for its accomplishments in education, citizenship and character development.
565. Supports legislation to stiffen penalties for smuggling drugs into the U.S.
566. Urges restoration of federal multimillion dollar cut in school milk programs and increase in budget for school lunch programs.
677. Urges effective drug addiction laws, including compulsory hospitalization, enlarged facilities for addicts; nationwide penalties for traffickers.
678. Supports activities of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower to improve America's crime-prevention capabilities.
679. Urges amendment of social security to provide more realistic approach to family and old-age financial needs.
680. Urges correction of inequities in federal reimbursement formula for child welfare services.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

**Alphonse Wells, Ill., Chmn**

433. Amends the Constitution of The American Legion to extend eligibility of membership to those persons who served honorably in the Armed Forces on or after August 5, 1964.

### ECONOMIC

**John Flynn, Calif., Chmn**

53. Endorses Veterans Reemployment Rights Program and asks adequate funds to provide fullest effectiveness.
56. Seeks legislation authorizing on-the-job training benefits (omitted from the "Cold War GI Bill") for new veterans.
102. Requests Congress to provide funds adequately to staff federal and state veterans employment programs.
103. Urges additional appropriation to insure adequate veterans employment services for current and future veterans.
295. Affirms strong support of the 1944 Veterans' Preference Act.
296. Seeks legislation to extend the WW2 and Korea GI loan guaranty programs to July 25, 1970, to compensate for "tight money" hardships.
403. Urges legislation to allow government-employed veterans time, when called upon, to participate in military funeral ceremonies.
486. Seeks adequate funds for extension of specialized employment services to older workers.
487. Continues Legion support of the President's and Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.
499. Commends the federal and state veterans employment services for their efforts in behalf of all veterans.
574. Opposes transfer of Veterans Housing Program from the VA to any other U.S. department or agency.
578. Urges continued use of Federal Civil Service merit employment and merit promotion system.
644. Urges continued state employment service

(Continued on page 34)



## THE BIG PARADE

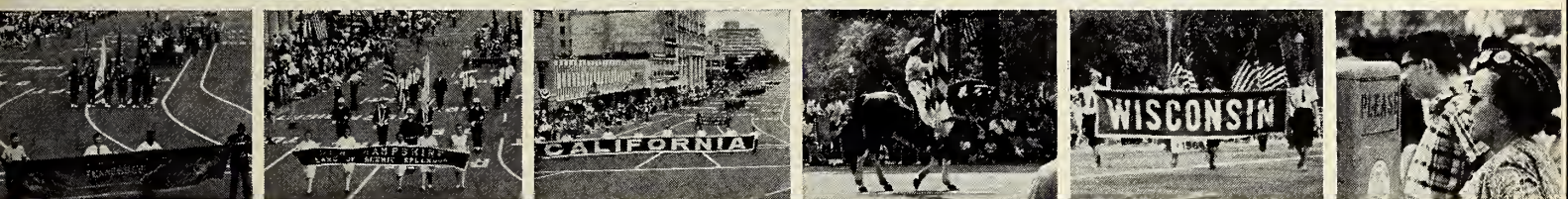


The parade begins, and in the vanguard are



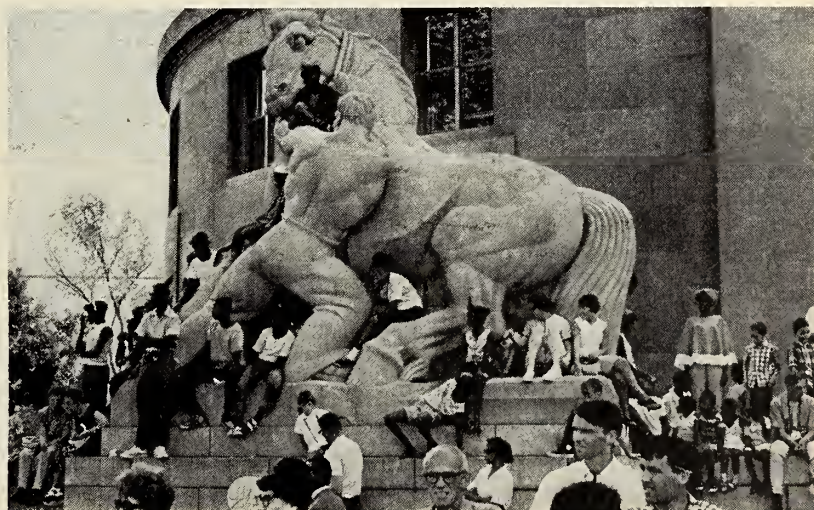
Mississippi's Miss Hospitality.





military units, as seen by a TV cameraman in this long sweep down Pennsylvania Avenue.

**F**OR SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS, starting at 12:00 noon on Mon., Aug. 29, the Legion's 48th National Convention parade wended  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles through downtown Washington in temperatures hovering in the mid-90's. About 125,000 persons, some of them Federal employees released from work half a day by Presidential order, watched the greatest parade held in the nation's capital in years. It started at 4th St., went west on Pennsylvania Ave., to 15th, turned south to Constitution Ave., and then west again to the disbanding area at 19th St., passing the reviewing stand between 15th and 17th where Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James, Legion dignitaries, and government and military officials took each unit's salute. Immediate Past Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson (Iowa) was Honorary Grand Marshal. Behind him were 40 minutes of U.S. Armed Forces marchers and military hardware displays and the foreign and outlying departments of the Legion. The Department of Mississippi led the regular Legion departments because of its top membership record. Close to 12,000 people paraded along with 67 drum & bugle corps, other musical and marching units, floats, convertibles with beauty queens, unusual vehicles, pretty drum majorettes and funny-looking clowns.



Spectators vied with each other for good vantage spots to see the parade.



## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

preference to qualified veterans in referrals to training and re-training opportunities.

681. Seeks a correct interpretation of Section 1 of PL 88-151, determining waivers of GI loan indebtedness.

682. Seeks legislation to eliminate discriminatory action against certain veterans under the National Housing Act.

683. Urges Legion Department (State) Economic Conferences similar to present Area Economic Conferences.

684. Seeks amended legislation to protect re-employment rights of servicemen and reservists who serve beyond their regular enlistment period.

685. Commends Rep. John E. Fogarty (R.I.) for his work in veterans employment.

706. Supports legislation granting GI home loans to U.S. veterans living abroad.

707. Supports bill to extend and improve federal-state unemployment compensation.

### FINANCE

**Churchill Williams, Iowa, Chmn**

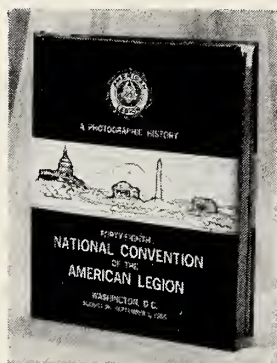
Unnumbered. Fixes Nat'l Legion dues at \$2 for 1967 (same as last year).

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

**Thomas E. Whelan, N.D., Chmn**

78. Opposes any agreement that subjects U.S. military and civilian personnel to jurisdiction and laws of foreign nations.

116. Opposes the establishment on Guam of a



Capitol Photo Service did the best commercial photo coverage of a convention seen in years. It includes a fat picture book of the convention (seen above) which may be ordered at \$8.50 from the firm at 2653 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

memorial to WW2 Japanese enemy dead.

150. Commends the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in its investigation of the Otepka case.

152. Recommends preparation of paper containing the Legion's position on the UN.

154. Fully supports the U.S. position in Vietnam and asks stepped-up efforts to combat further strengthening of the enemy.

230. Opposes any U.S. aid through whatever channels to Communist Cuba.

307. Commends to the national press and all Posts the American Legion Vietnam Information Program.

336. Calls for every method at U.S. command to rid Cuba of its Communist-dominated government.

337. Opposes diplomatic recognition of Red China and its seating in the UN.

338. Demands quid pro quo concessions in trade with Communist countries, barring, in any case, strategic goods.

339. Opposes military and economic aid to countries that do not meet certain conditions.

340. Opposes general and complete disarmament by the U.S. and insists on retention of strong U.S. defense posture.

360. Commends the American Bar Association for its study of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

406. Supports all U.S. efforts to meet and repel Communist aggression.

407. Reiterates its stand on the Connally Reservation and opposes any changes that might weaken it.

145. Deplores the attitude and actions of President de Gaulle toward the U.S. and NATO.

146. Demands that North Vietnam be held ac-

countable for violations of the Geneva Convention on Treatment of POWs.

547. Reaffirms support of 1903 Panama treaty and continued U.S. Canal control until certain acceptable conditions are formulated.

583. Recommends legislation denying any government the right to assert the Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity.

585. Demands enforcement of UN Charter regarding self-determination of world's peoples.

587. Reaffirms its faith in the Monroe Doctrine and urges continued implementation of it.

592. Urges rejection of the Consular Convention between Russia and the U.S.

593. Urges greater emphasis by Voice of America in combatting Communist propaganda.

594. Opposes U.S. participation in an Atlantic Federal Union.

612. Seeks a reduction of U.S. military quotas in NATO through larger contributions from other NATO members.

633. Supports Radio Free Europe.

658. Condemns Red China's aggressive policy as a menace to world peace.

### INTERNAL AFFAIRS

**Ralph Storm, Ind., Chmn**

38. Urges departments and posts to purchase "The American Legion Story," newly published history of The American Legion by Raymond Moley, Jr.

86. Requests a commemorative postage stamp marking the Legion's 50th Anniversary in 1969.

147. Calls for elimination of word "Rejected" on proposed resolutions reiterating established Legion policy.

195. Urges that posts donate American Legion Magazine subscriptions to high schools and colleges.

260. Urges expansion of National Cemetery System and possible consolidation under one federal agency.

275. Urges issuance of commemorative postage stamp honoring veterans of the Armed Forces.

284. Urges issuance of postage stamp in tribute to the first enlisted women of the U.S. Navy.

291. Urges issuance of Pearl Harbor 25th Anniversary commemorative postage stamp.

366. Urges legislation to provide Gold Star lapel buttons to next of kin of deceased Korean and Vietnam veterans.

401. Seeks establishment of a forceful, nationwide information program to interest more eligible veterans in Legion membership.

520. Urges conversion of VA cemetery at Houston, Texas, into a National Cemetery.

570. Reaffirms American Legion policy against discrimination of eligible veterans because of race, religion, color, creed, origin or political affiliations.

571. Urges legislation to authorize mailing of voice recordings under free mailing privileges to servicemen overseas.

572. Supports legislation to set uniform postal rates for mailing packages from the U.S. to servicemen in combat areas.

620. Commends the USO upon its 25th Anniversary.

693. Seeks expanded Legion programs to develop leadership among new members.

694. Urges acceleration of the formation of new American Legion Posts.

695. Calls for new state and national programs to assist Post membership efforts.

696. Seeks congressional action to erect memorial to General Pershing in Pershing Square, Washington, D.C.

### LEGISLATIVE

**Clarence Horton, Ala., Chmn**

411. Requests the U.S. Senate to amend its rules to provide for a standing Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

### NATIONAL SECURITY

**William C. Doyle, N.J., Chmn**

36. Condemns unruly demonstrations and the defiance of laws and commends all who support law and order.

65. Seeks congressional action to prevent reduction of B-52 bombers.

95. Demands increased modern equipment for the National Guard units.

96. Urges continuance of a balanced mix of manned and unmanned strategic weapons systems in the U.S. Armed Forces.

97. Urges acceleration of research in the development of an anti-missile weapons system.

121. Endorses Junior ROTC Programs in high schools.

122. Calls upon Army to base the rank of ROTC graduates on the date upon which they are called to active duty.

123. Supports lower draft standards, with special training to compensate for them.

(Continued on page 36)



At Washington's D.C. Stadium, the Caballeros

## MUSIC & MARCHING CHAMPIONS—1966

SHOWN ABOVE and to the right are the 1966 American Legion national musical and marching champions—winners from among 152 units that competed for national titles at the convention.

### WINNERS OF FORD CARS

The winners of the four Ford convertibles donated by the Legion's Seagram Posts were: Ezra E. Steffy, Post 155, Kings Mountain, N.C.; Joseph R. Ivory, Post 748, Loretto, Pa.; Evar G. Johnson, Post 43, Los Angeles, Calif., and Lucille Schwahn, American Legion Auxiliary Unit 27, So. Milwaukee, Wis.



Mrs. L. Eldon James draws a car-winning name as 30,000 watch at D.C. Stadium.





of Post 199, Hawthorne, N.J., show the form that won them the National Senior Drum & Bugle Corps Championship for 1966.



The Cavaliers, Post 985, Chicago, Ill., National Junior Drum & Bugle Corps Champions.



Quartet—Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis.



Senior Band Champs, Post 5, Joliet, Ill.



Senior Color Guard of Chicago's Post 985.



Chorus—Post 15, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.



Junior Color Guard, Post 2, Casper, Wyo.



Racine Elks Youth Band, Post 310, Wis.



Firing Squad—Post 338, Leonardo, N.J.



## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

127. Opposes inclusion of Peace Corps or Poverty Corps in the draft program and draft exemptions based on membership in them.
132. Requests the Legion's National Emblem Sales Division to make available window decals for donors in the Legion's Blood Donor Program.
140. Seeks congressional investigation of anti-Vietnamese demonstrations in the U.S.
207. Favors the return of the policy of paying military retired pay based on current active duty rates.
263. Seeks legislation to retain all airlift units of Air Reserve and Air National Guard.
264. Commends the Tactical Air Command of the U.S. Air Force.
265. Requests that additional funds, already available, be used in the production of the F-12 Advanced Manned Interceptor.
267. Urges outlay of available funds to maintain U.S. space leadership.
268. Seeks law to provide for unit vacancy promotions notwithstanding total authorizations in grades for Air Reserve Forces.
270. Endorses the concept of the National Crime Information Center proposed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.
288. Seeks extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to June 30, 1971.
311. Supports law making it a federal offense for anyone to threaten or harass members of the U.S. Armed Forces, their wives, widows or families.
327. Urges some form of relief for home-owning military personnel who are stuck with housing indebtedness as a result of closings of military bases.
367. Urges prosecution of individuals who publicly burn or destroy their draft cards.
426. Seeks congressional action to maintain separately the National Guard and Reserve components.
431. Condemns acts of civil disobedience and asks prosecution of those behind them.
432. Opposes establishment of police review boards.
461. Supports legislation giving Reserve members with 20 years service retirement pay and death benefits prior to age 60.
462. Seeks law to allow military retirees to elect

689. Urges highest national defense priority to provide, equip and man U.S. Navy Anti-Submarine Warfare forces.
690. Commends Congress for appropriating funds to maintain a strong Marine Corps in Vietnam.
691. Urges stepped-up interest and participation by members and Posts in the Community Fallout Shelter Program.
692. Supports the National Plan for Civil Emergency Preparedness, and urges its implementation.
697. Seeks Government action that will strengthen and continue to support a strong American Merchant Marine.
699. Opposes changes in the Selective Service System to include females and to increase service obligation from two to three years.
702. Commends the efforts of many clergymen in behalf of law enforcement.
704. Protests the construction of U.S. naval vessels outside of the U.S.
705. Commends the Administration for the Vietnam areomedical evacuation, and urges modernization of the domestic medical evacuation fleet.
708. Supports intent of Congress in giving the President authority to call up Reserves.

### REHABILITATION

Robert M. McCurdy, Calif., Chmn

31. Seeks legislation establishing payable VA benefits to eligible Filipino veterans at \$0.50 for each authorized dollar (an improvement over the present one peso per dollar).
63. Seeks legislation to increase per diem payment to states for hospital care of war veterans.
64. Seeks legislation to provide needed medical supplies and therapeutic devices to veterans receiving aid and attendance allowances.
93. Supports legislation increasing mileage allowance for beneficiaries traveling under VA authorization.
174. Supports legislation to upgrade pension rates for veterans and dependents, and to liberalize some present pension restrictions.
186. Urges naming of VA Hospital at Clarksburg, W. Va., "The Louis A. Johnson Memorial Hospital."
202. Seeks legislation to increase statutory awards for specific serious war disabilities that have not been increased during 14 years of inflation.
232. Urges reestablishment of a VA regional office at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
236. Opposes hospitalization of non-veterans in VA hospitals.

### AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY OFFICERS FOR 1966-67



New President of The American Legion Auxiliary is Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Sr., Dania, Fla. Officers shown here are: (l. to r.) Mrs. Alvin Moltzen, New Salem, N. Dak., Northwestern vp; Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald, Hopkinton, Mass., Nat'l Historian; Mrs. Harry M. Martin, Dillon, S.C., Southern vp; Mrs. William J. Dow, S. Portland, Me., Nat'l Chaplain; Mrs. Ryan, President; Mrs. Antone Dupin, Price Utah, Western vp; Mrs. Leo Collins, Lancaster, N.H., Eastern vp; and Mrs. Roy J. Manford, Anderson, Ind., Central vp.

contingency benefits on retirement rather than on completion of their 18th year.

465. Seeks statutory time limit and hardship waivers in the recovery of erroneous payments made by U.S. Armed Forces to servicemen or their dependents.
544. Endorses and supports the Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Memorial Naval Museum at Fredericksburg, Texas.
545. Commends U.S. Armed Forces personnel serving in Vietnam.
546. Supports bills or bill to equalize retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and length of service.
619. Supports Government and private endeavors in the oceanography program.
655. Desires continuance of special Legion Subcommittee on Uniform Code of Military Justice and Court of Military Appeals.
686. Opposes proposals to eliminate or reduce benefits for Armed Forces personnel.
687. Seeks the establishment of a completely nuclear powered carrier task force.
688. Urges Congress to make available adequate funds to assure continued U.S. supremacy of the high seas.

250. Opposes enactment of legislation reducing authorized veterans' burial benefits.
325. Urges legislation curtailing power of the Bureau of the Budget in veterans' affairs.
344. Calls for legislation providing for not less than 18,000 VA domiciliary (soldiers' home) beds.
414. Urges congressional action providing funds to maintain adequate VA services and facilities.
417. Asks cancellation of order prohibiting distribution of free cigarettes to VA patients.
420. Supports legislation to liberalize death gratuity provision for survivors of deceased military personnel.
448. Seeks legislation to increase veterans' burial allowances.
449. Seeks to exclude that part of railroad retirement disability payments that is payable because of dependents from VA pension income determinations, as is already done with respect to social security.
450. Seeks legislation recognizing as service-incurred amyotrophic lateral sclerosis if existing to a compensable degree 7 years after separation from service.

(Continued on page 38)

## ELECTION OF

WITH MOST OF its other business concluded, the Washington National Convention of the Legion on Thurs., Sept. 1, proceeded to the election of its national commander and other national officers for the 1966-67 year. John E. Davis, 53, former Governor of North Dakota, WW2 infantry officer, farmer, cattleman and banker, was unanimously elected National Commander. Davis has served on the Legion's National Security Commission since 1948 and until his



Jack Williams, Dep't Adj't of N. Dakota, nominates John E. Davis for Nat'l Cmdr.

election was its vice chairman. A Past Department Commander of that state, he is a life member of McClusky Post 124. (See full biography on the new national commander starting on page 16.)

Jack Williams, North Dakota's first and only Department Adjutant, placed Cmdr Davis' name in nomination. No other candidate was nominated.

The Rev. Anthony J. O'Driscoll, O.F.M., Catholic clergyman of Paterson, N.J., whose parish is in the Bronx, N.Y., was named National Chaplain.

The following five National Vice Commanders were unanimously elected: Reed Beard, Bedford, Ind.; Lewis W. Emerich, Houston, Tex.; Harry V. Klein, Jr., Sunbury, Pa.; Frank L. Orfanello, Dorchester, Mass.; and James A. Tadlock, Albuquerque, N.M.



Outgoing Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James (Va.) gets his Past Nat'l Commander's plaque from uncle and law partner, E. Ralph James, who also gave him his colors.





Newly-elected Nat'l Cmdr Davis (both arms raised) is presented to Convention by predecessor L. Eldon James.



Nat'l Cmdr Davis and part of family: Wife Pauline, daughter Kathleen, and his youngest son, Richard, with wife, Andrea.

NATIONAL ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1966-1967



Tadlock (V.C.)

Davis (Cmdr)

Beard (V.C.)

Emerich (V.C.)

Klein (V.C.)

O'Driscoll (Chaplain)

Orfanello (V.C.)



## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

- 452. Seeks war-disability compensation payment that is proportional to the rated percentage of disability.
- 453. Seeks legislation providing Vietnam era veterans with a program comparable to that for other wartime veterans.
- 457. Supports legislation to provide clothing allowance to war-disabled veterans whose prosthetic appliances cause undue clothing wear and tear.
- 458. Seeks legislation deleting delimiting date for applying for correction of service records.
- 459. Seeks compensation increments for dependents to veterans who have war disabilities less than 50%—similar to those now paid where disability exceeds 50%.
- 460. Seeks adequate separation counseling facilities for servicemen leaving active duty.
- 467. Urges use of Armed Forces commissary and post exchanges by 100% disabled veterans.
- 489. Urges legislation providing that Congress be notified in advance of any proposed closing of VA facilities.
- 510. Supports legislation to increase monthly rates of disability compensation.
- 600. Seeks law to provide medicine for non-service-connected medical needs of veterans who receive service-connected aid and attendance compensation.
- 605. Opposes reduction in appropriations for VA hospital and domiciliary construction program.
- 606. Urges a program and plan to construct and



Last act. The old and new Commanders behind outgoing Nat'l Chaplain Alfred Thompson (N.Y.) as he offers final prayer.

renovate facilities to maintain an operating minimum of 125,000 VA hospital beds as already provided by law.

- 652. Directs the Legion Rehab Commission to study impact of medicare law on veterans program.
- 660. Supports legislation raising VA Administrator to Cabinet rank.
- 661. Opposes exchange or sale of land at West Los Angeles VA Center.
- 676. Supports legislation restoring VA entitlement to remarried veteran's widow upon termination of her remarriage.

## CLOSE-UPS



Capt. Roger H. C. Donlon, first to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Vietnam conflict, receives from Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James the Legion's highest award—the American Legion Distinguished Service

Medal. A member of the U.S. Army's Special Forces, Donlon's extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action on July 6, 1964, near Nam Dong, South Vietnam, earned him the nation's highest honor.



Robert Druxman, of Alaska, asks from the floor of the convention that a proposed resolution be amended. His change was ac-

cepted. One other committee recommendation was reversed on the floor. Of 709 resolutions proposed, 193 were finally adopted.



Grate,  
Sons of Legion



Fila,  
Baseball



Miller,  
Boys' Nation



McCoy,  
Oratorical



Haglund,  
Boy Scouts



Wasson,  
Girls' Nation

**T**HE FIVE YOUNG men and young lady pictured above appeared at the Convention as representatives of the national training and citizenship programs of the Legion and its Auxiliary.

The boys are: Lloyd Allen Grate, 17, Columbiana, O., representing almost 20,000 Sons of The American Legion; Kenneth John Fila, 18, Omaha, Neb.,

1965 American Legion Baseball Player of the Year; Gray Hampton Miller, 17, Houston, Tex., President of the 1966 American Legion Boys' Nation; Ronald Timothy McCoy, 18, Nogales, Ariz., 1966 National High School Oratorical Champion and winner of a Legion \$4,000 college scholarship, and Brent Marshall Haglund, 18, Isle, Minn., an Eagle

Scout, representing the 120,000 members of Legion-sponsored Scout units. This is McCoy's second National Convention appearance. He was Boys' Nation President for 1965 and addressed the Portland National Convention. The young lady is Martha C. Wasson, 17, Canton, O., the 1966 American Legion Auxiliary Girls' Nation President.





Former Vice President Richard Nixon and past Nat'l Commander Lewis K. Gough (1952-53) toast old times with milk at a luncheon after Nixon addressed the convention on September 1. In 1953, Gough made Legion policies known to the then new Eisenhower administration through Nixon. Long stricken with a supposedly fatal disease, Gough once again defied it by flying to the convention from Hawaii.



State and national Legion leaders hear how the firm of Bozell & Jacobs will provide national publicity in support of their celebration of the Legion's 50th Anniversary in 1968-69. The open meeting attracted delegates and committee members from every state.



## WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA?

(Continued from page 15)

dependence on the seas, success in such a contest would be vital to us. If the Soviet effort failed, failure might not prove irreparably damaging to them.

The Soviet challenge at sea poses us with three alternatives: (1) war, (2) a gradual loss of our present freedom of the seas, or (3) keeping such an edge in naval superiority as to vitiate the threat of Soviet undersea craft. Seeking neither war nor a backdown at sea, our Navy is concentrating on keeping ahead. This involves superiority in the design and numbers of operational weapons and other hardware, and advanced knowledge of the potential battleground.

It is doubtful that we know as much about what lies under the surface of the oceans as the Russians do. Their charting of the depths has gone on at a tremendous pace. Not only do their merchant craft and fishing fleets constantly carry out underwater reconnaissance for military intelligence, but they outnumber us in deep-sea research vessels cruising the oceans. In 1959, Rep. Hastings Keith baldly told Congress that we were losing the race to "unlock the ocean's secrets for use in peace or war." That was after the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58 when the Soviets displayed the greatest amount of advanced underwater research equipment of all the nations. While they had been boasting about their weapons, they had said very little about these facilities, which could be quite productive of savvy for a surprise potential for waging maritime war from beneath the surface.

By June of 1963, we had developed a ten-year plan of the ICO (Interagency Committee on Oceanography) which Congress approved. Now under way, it proposes to invest several billions in undersea research, with overlapping war and peace aims, by 1972.

In hindsight, we were pretty slow to make such a move in view of a Naval opinion that of the 150 million square miles of ocean surface, more than a third is vital to free world security. But in a country where public opinion carries so much weight, perhaps we moved as fast as we could. For some years now we have been making considerable strides in the Cold War at sea without the average American seeming to sense that it is going on.

In the direct military phase of meeting the Soviet maritime challenge the Navy has been pressing hard in the hardware department, with the object of developing our antisubmarine potential at a fast enough rate to counterbalance the expanding Red threat. It all comes down to having the capacity to detect and destroy enemy subs on a scale suitable to cancel their menace.

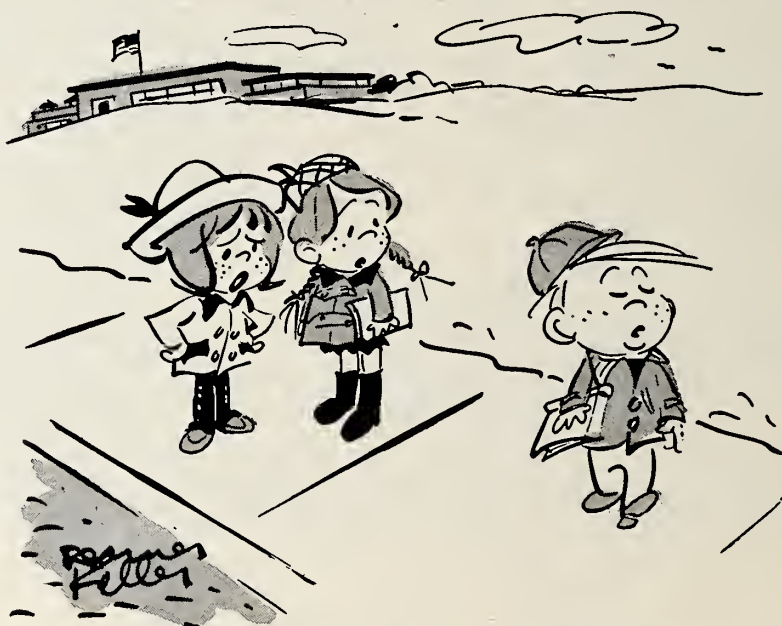
The military answer to enemy subs is wrapped up in the four words "find," "identify," "track" and "kill." None are easy, and the first three are most difficult. The greatest advances in recent years have been in antisubmarine weapons—which are no great help in first locating the targets.

Radar and radio won't penetrate water. To find one or more subs that stay down indefinitely we still depend on sound detection—various forms of sonar, which is extremely limited in its useful range. "Active" sonar sends out its own underwater sound waves and interprets their returning echoes. It has

or the natural underwater noises. It is best used in "killer" (SSN) submarines which can simply park quietly at chosen depths and listen.

Two ways to increase the effective (but not real) range of sonar are "dipping" and "sonobuoys." Helicopters can cover a considerable range of ocean, dipping a sonar device here and there and towing it with a cable to sample the nearby submarine content. In its present state of development, dipping leaves much to be desired.

Any plane, ship or sub can drop expendable floating sonobuoys in patterns suitable to the tactical situation. The buoys transmit what they "hear" by radio to monitoring planes or ships.



"After I've given him some of the best recesses of my life, he leaves me flat!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the weakness that it announces its presence. We have greatly increased the range of our active sonar by using more powerful equipment. It is now effective at "more than" ten nautical miles, as contrasted to about one mile in WW2. Our largest active sonars now afloat are housed in "domes" built under the bows of destroyers. Under development is "active PLANAR array sonar," to be built into the hull of a ship with a promise of greatly increased detection range. Within practical limits, the range of active sonar increases with the use of more powerful sending devices and more sensitive echo-receivers. Offshore waters are presently the easiest to scout because more powerful active sonar can be handled from land bases than from subs, ships or ship-based planes.

"Passive" sonar sends out no sound of its own. It simply listens to sounds in the sea. It has the weakness that it is trying to hear sounds often less loud than those made by the vehicle that carries it,

Today, the Navy is directing a major effort in the field of computers that will receive all the data from many ship, shore, sub, plane or buoy sonars and interpret it all in a flash into a complete picture of activity in a large undersea area. Such computers will also be expected to direct weapons to targets, using a full-scale portrait of the local seas, rather than the fragmentary view that any one station might "see."

The perfection of such computerized, undersea, instantaneous portraiture lies at some considerable time in the future. A similar system on a smaller scale, which may be operational by 1968, is Project A-New. Its heart is a Univac 1830 Airborne Computer, which will continuously compute a patrol plane's position to calculate the best pattern for placing sonobuoys, keep track of their location with respect to the plane, and determine the estimated target position from all incoming data. When the aircraft is relieved by another, the complete



electronic history of the departing aircraft's operation may be transferred automatically to the "memory" of the new plane's computer—a great improvement over a sketchy briefing by voice radio.

There are some characteristics of sound in water that are now useless to us, but which may be used to increase sonar ranges if research can show the way. One of these is "convergence" which brings in sonar echoes from certain distant points though not from in-between points. It is not entirely unlike the way you can sometimes tune in a radio station far beyond the normal radio horizon. We have five test ranges planned (two of them now partly operational) to push research into such things. They are scattered from the Virgin Islands to Hawaii.

The Navy expects great progress in its whole complex antisubmarine hardware to flow from the current pace of advancement in developing microelectronics. Miniaturization of electronic circuits can greatly increase reliability (perhaps by a factor of 24) by reducing the number of parts that can fail in a complex circuit. It imposes far less weight, volume and power requirements on craft that put to sea with the stuff. Also, increased miniaturization can permit one ship, plane or sub to carry much more useful gadgetry, converting a small craft into a more potent antisubmarine weapon. Microelectronics can substitute integrated circuits (in which many individual parts are made as a single unit) for larger devices having connections numbering in the tens of thousands, each of them a potential for malfunction.

A conventional (non-nuclear) warhead can kill any submarine—given *accuracy*, and *provided* that its launching site is reasonably safe from enemy counterattack.

**F**OR ACCURACY, the Navy is satisfied that antisubmarine weapons must seek out their targets underwater, and not simply be aimed from the launcher like torpedoes and shells of earlier wars.

To be fired from a reasonably long range, the Navy wants its weapons to be airborne to the vicinity of the target, then to dive and seek.

The two best ASW weapons now in use employ rocket-powered air flight to fly within sonar range of the target. One is ASROC. Now operational on many cruisers, frigates and destroyers, it has a rocket-propelled air range of about eight miles, then dives to seek its underwater target using homing sonar. SUBROC—a much heavier system used in killer subs, is launched underwater, emerges for an air flight of up to about 30 miles, then re-enters the sea to home in on the target.

There are also several models of water-running homing torpedoes that can be launched from water craft or dropped by planes or from manned or unmanned, radio-controlled helicopters.

The Navy is striving to make such weapons absolutely accurate, so that in a serious emergency we would not be forced to fall back on nuclear warheads that would substitute a large area of destruction for pinpoint fire.

Limited as such a use of nuclear weapons would be, the Navy would probably find its hands tied by the political implications, not to mention the purely military likelihood of Soviet nuclear retaliation on at least an equal scale against our fleet. Hence the great importance of our pushing ahead with refined hardware in the field of conventional weapons.

There is one other underwater weapon which submarines can use effectively besides the torpedo: the mine. Russian mines furnished to the North Koreans were used effectively to deny the U.S. Navy access to Wonsan and other Korean harbors. All Soviet submarines, nuclear-power and conventional, are fitted for mine-laying. It is not difficult to imagine circumstances in which Soviet-supplied mines might be so used

again without any direct Soviet involvement. It is also easy to think of ways in which mines laid by the older types of Soviet submarines (which have diminishing value as torpedo carriers) could provide many headaches for American naval commanders.

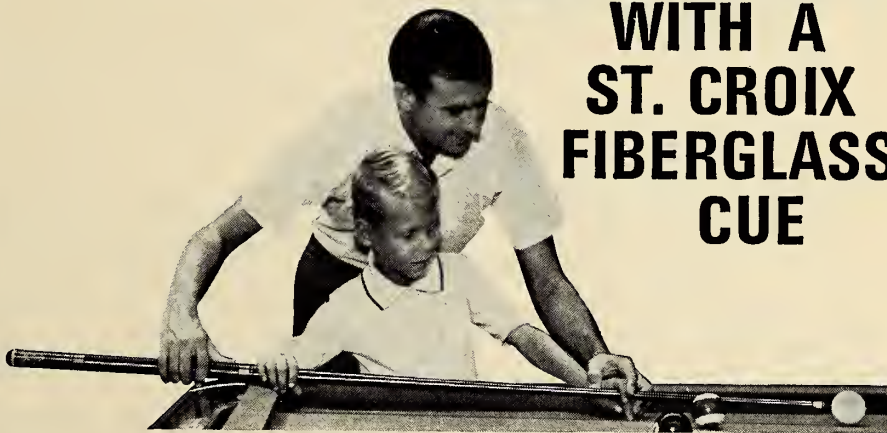
The mine is also a most useful *anti*-submarine weapon. Our Navy's mine-laying capabilities have not been as well-developed as they might have been—a matter which needs correction since the denial of a given stretch of water to the new Soviet submarines by a well-laid mine field might be very useful.

A good example of the kind of situation the Soviets are seeking is this:

There has been a good deal of talk in this country about a naval blockade of Haiphong, the principal seaport of North Vietnam, to cut off the shipment of supplies and weapons from Soviet sources. This could be done, but as a practical matter it would boil down to a situation in which a U.S. destroyer would signal a Soviet merchant ship approaching Haiphong to turn back, perhaps fire a warning shot—and then if she kept on going would have to fire for effect. If we instituted such a blockade, in the absence of a legal declaration of war,

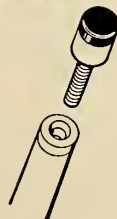
(Continued on page 42)

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## WILL THE SOVIETS PROVOKE A WAR AT SEA?

(Continued from page 41)

suppose the Kremlin retorted that they did not recognize our right to do so, that Soviet ships would refuse to turn back if challenged, and that the Soviet Navy would be ordered to attack any U.S. warship which fired on the Soviet flag. The Kremlin would be in a fairly strong legal position, would get a lot of sympathy in many countries and even some from short-sighted Americans. The nuclear-powered submarine provides them with a credible means of carrying out such a threat—and without too much danger of incurring global war.

IN THE END IT might lead to full-scale war, but then again it might not. Both sides would have to weigh risk against advantage very carefully. In the Cuban missile crisis, the presence of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba—with only one or two minutes' warning time at American target areas—threatened the very survival of the United States. President Kennedy's counterthreat was proportionate to that danger. The Soviets—very conscious of what their own intentions had been—found his threat credible, and withdrew their missiles. They were deterred. But a threat of all-out nuclear retaliation against the Soviet Union, with like consequences for the home territory of the United States, would be wholly disproportionate to a small-scale confrontation at sea off Haiphong. Our choices would not be death or surrender; rather they would be limited to a discreet fading out of our blockade, or to local ASW countermeasures designed to convince the Kremlin that their submarines could not cut the mustard. It is unlikely that if such a contest came to a real crunch, the details would be highly publicized. There is a precedent which is illustrative and perhaps instructive. During the Spanish civil war, merchant ships of various flags carrying munitions to the Spanish Republican forces began to be torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by unidentified submarines. Everyone knew the subs were Italian, but it was hard to prove. Finally, the British and French sent ASW forces to the Mediterranean and let Signor Mussolini know that hereafter any contact with an unidentified submarine would be followed by attack and destruction. The torpedoings came to an end. It is still not known for certain whether the threat was actually carried out in one or two instances.

A limited war at sea, like the "small" wars of "liberation" on land, might be a situation in which the Kremlin would have much to gain from success, and only a limited risk in case of failure. The idea of a low-risk deterrent to limit our freedom to use the seas for our military

and political purposes, and of effecting—bit by bit and as occasion might offer or be created—a world situation in which we might become increasingly hesitant to use our superior global sea-and-air mobility to interfere with Soviet political and quasi-military enterprises in the underdeveloped regions of the world, would have many attractions for the Kremlin. The application of such a deterrent might eventually add up to the socialist encirclement of the United States forecast in 1956.

How do we counter such a threat? By making its execution at least expensive enough so that the Soviet leadership will not think the game worth the candle. If we stay ahead of them in undersea warfare—if we remain constantly ready to deal effectively with the nuclear submarine under all conditions and in every sea—we will have established our own second-level deterrence. It may be expensive for us, too, but it would be far more expensive in the end for the United States to lose its freedom of action on the seas by default.

Admiral Martell, already quoted, puts the present situation this way: "The solution of the Antisubmarine Warfare problem is within our grasp. What we already know can, if properly engineered into hardware, make it so dangerous for the submarine that a prudent enemy would recognize the rashness of any overt act. We have a dangerous foe, and we must not downgrade him. Our simple objective is to maintain the lead in this deadly game."

For that, we need to use our time well in the diligent development of the required hardware. Meanwhile, an enemy who thinks he is catching up with us may try to find out by testing us with small provocations. If so, we must be ready to meet that test with the hardware we happen to have on hand at the time.

THE END



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# PERSONAL

**PROBATING YOUR WILL.  
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Books purporting to show you how to avoid probate of a will are hitting the best-seller list and giving lawyers the fits. The legal profession says the books can be misleading and contain inaccuracies. Whatever the case, here is what the shooting is all about:

- A will has to be probated when the testator passes away. That is, a "probate court" (also called "surrogate's court" or "widow's and orphans court") must approve the will and order its execution. **Legal fees for this process run from 5% to 8% of the contents of the will** (depending on the state in which it is probated).

- While the 5% to 8% sounds alarming—and could indeed run into real money—remember that it **applies only to what's in the will**, not necessarily to the entire estate. For example, if you leave life insurance directly to a wife, child or other relative, it's not probated (though it's part of your estate and will be taxed as such).

- A trust also is not probated, because it is a continuing operation not included in a will.

- Real property jointly owned with your wife may escape probate—but watch out for this one; it has some tricks in it.

It all boils down to this: There are a number of ways in which probate costs can be cut to a minimum or virtually avoided; similarly, you can take certain steps to reduce estate taxes. **But it's an exceedingly risky proposition to attempt these maneuvers on a do-it-yourself basis.** Professional legal help usually is the best way to cope with all the quicksilver in the law.

Finally, there's no sense worrying about probate costs or legal fees unless you have a will to begin with; **be sure you do.**

★ ★ ★

In the floor-covering field, the resilient-tile makers long have had a virtual monopoly of the do-it-yourselfers.

**Now the carpet people**—whose products heretofore have required professional installation, usually in indoor areas only—are beginning to fight back with indoor-outdoor lines that you can lay down yourself. Made of synthetics (olefins), the newcomers are impervious to moisture, can be patched if burnt or gouged, and will lie flat (with or without taping). The makers are pushing them for every possible use—terraces, boat decks and basements, as well as conventional spots. **Prices are in the \$5 to \$5.40 sq. yd. class.**

★ ★ ★

This is the time of year when brokerage houses begin bombarding you with advice to buy or sell securities for income-tax reasons. The gist of this complicated literature is: **It may be wise to sell some securities at a loss before year-end to 1) offset gains made in the sale of other securities, or 2) simply get out of a bad stock and at least get an income-tax deduction.**

- You can take a net capital loss deduction of up to \$1,000 against your ordinary income. If the loss is bigger, you can carry it forward into succeeding years until it's used up.

- But beware of trying to take a loss on "wash sales." That is, you can't sell the stock of the XYZ Corp. at a loss and expect an income-tax deduction if you re-buy the same stock within 30 days. The way to get around that, of course, is to "switch" to a similar stock. Reliable brokerage houses can figure out your position—and what to do—in a jiffy.

★ ★ ★

Product development to bear in mind:

**STUDDERED WINTER TIRES:** Sales of these casings (which have tungsten-carbide tips imbedded in them to give additional traction and stopping power) are expected to soar this winter, now that 33 states plus the District of Columbia permit them on highways. Tests show they will halt a car much faster than regular tires or plain snow tires (though not as fast as chains). Prices are about \$10 above premium snow tires, and dealers usually recommend you use four studded tires—not two.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

If you have a friend  
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\$819.57	\$33.00
1009.36	40.00

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WILL CALL



## THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF UNCLE SAM

(Continued from page 21)

she had amassed in 40 years of research on Samuel Wilson. He undertook additional research and began to write about Uncle Sam for any publication that would give space to this subject. Miss Wheeler had documented the basic facts in her Sam Wilson article for the "Dictionary of American Biography," published in 1936.

Samuel Wilson was the sixth of 13 children. He was in his ninth year when Paul Revere, on the night of April 18, 1775, galloped out from Boston down the Medford Road and right past the Wilson place in Menotomy toward Lexington, warning that the British were marching on Concord. Sam's father, Edward Wilson, and two of his older sons, Joseph and Edward, Jr., responded to Revere's alarm and fought in the battle of Lexington. The "old men of Menotomy," as memorialized by a plaque in the neighborhood, on April 19, 1775, captured a convoy of British supplies and its guards and pulled the wagons onto the Wilson property.

Young Sam witnessed some of this. His brothers, Joseph and Edward, Jr., served throughout the Revolution.

Their father, wounded at Bunker Hill, returned home, sold his property, and in 1780 moved his family to a 100-acre farm near Mason, N.H. On March 2, 1781, Sam may, or may not, have run away to Conway, N.H., and enlisted as a "service boy" in the Revolutionary Army. Gerson and the Troy newspapers believe that he did and say he was a messenger for the Committee of Public Safety. Ketchum is sure that he did not and cites New Hampshire historians who say that the Sam Wilson who enlisted at Conway was an older and different man who was a lifelong and well-known resident of Conway.

EVERYBODY AGREES, however, that sometime later young Sam and a youth named John Chapman both fell in love with Betsey Mann, the pretty daughter of Capt. Benjamin Mann, a veteran of Bunker Hill, whose store and tavern made him the leading citizen of Mason. Chapman went west and won a place in history as "Johnny Appleseed." In 1789, Sam and his brother Ebenezer walked 150 miles west to Troy, N.Y., on the Hudson. They soon won success in brickmaking, meatpacking and several other enterprises. Eight years later, Sam returned to Mason and married Betsey on January 3, 1797, when he was 30 and she was 23. They rode back to Troy in a sleigh and had a long and happy life together. Of their four children, only two sons, Benjamin and Albert, lived to adulthood, and the latter had no children. But ten of Sam's 12 brothers and sisters sur-

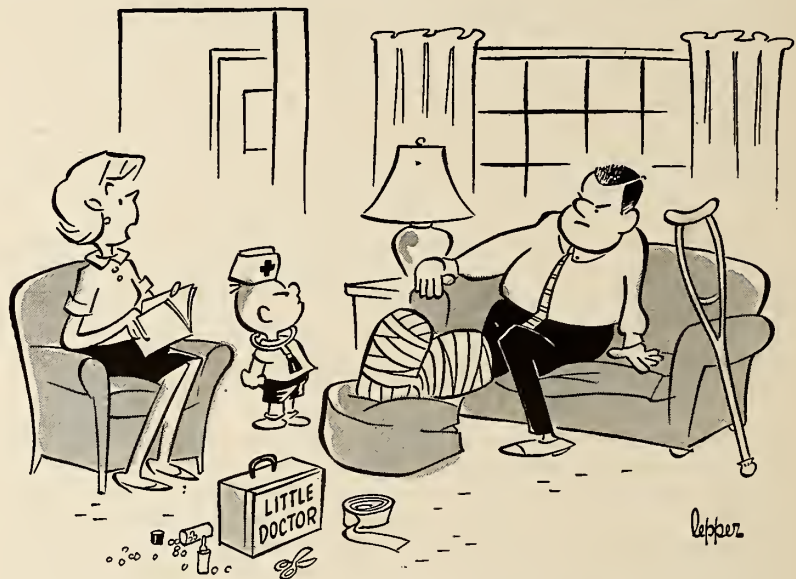
vived and he was definitely "Uncle Sam" to more than 40 nieces and nephews.

Sam Wilson's meatpacking business and the War of 1812 put him into history on a blustery and soggy October day of 1812. There appears to have been a definite incident when one of his employees declared, as a joke, that the letters "U.S." on the Government meat casks packed at Wilson's establishment actually stood for Uncle Sam Wilson. The story grew that anything marked U.S. was really Uncle Sam's which, laughingly, made Wilson a man of great possessions.

The meat casks had the initials

maintained his private property. Anderson's claim battled around the courts and in Congress for years, until Congress voted a final settlement on the estates of Anderson and his partner, Theodorus Bailey, in 1850, when the partners were long dead. Anderson's claims, says Colonel Noyes, had a great deal to do with establishing the present custom that when you buy something, the stated price includes the cost of packaging.

Back in Troy in October 1812, a workman laughingly said before a lot of witnesses that the "U.S." on the casks stood for Uncle Sam Wilson. As the story goes, many of the men who worked at the meat plant, and who thought it a great joke, later went into service. Wherever



"Don't be such a grouch. All he wants to do is change the bandage!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"EA-US" on them. The "EA" stood for Elbert Anderson, Jr., and the "US" stood for United States. Anderson was an army contractor who was buying meat from suppliers in New York and New Jersey, including the Wilson brothers. Army regulations required that the initials of the contractor and of the United States appear on the casks. Until just about that time, the only accepted initials for the United States were the full "USA." The shortened initials "US" were hardly known or used by most people then, and if the initials on the cask had been "EA-USA" it would have made impossible the joke that attributed the second half of "EA-US" to Uncle Sam Wilson.

These innocuous meat containers of Anderson's have a double role in our history. Colonel Noyes reports that after the War of 1812, Anderson tried to collect \$1 apiece for each cask that wasn't returned to him. His contract required him to supply meat, not containers, to the Government, he said, and they re-

they went they declared that the "U.S." on army supplies stood for Uncle Sam Wilson, and soldiers at chow were eating Uncle Sam's beef. By the time other soldiers had the saying second-hand, they—not knowing Mr. Wilson—took Uncle Sam to mean "the Government."

Such a story could be discounted as a wild tale if it hadn't been recorded, while still clear in his memory, by no less a witness than Elbert Anderson's silent partner, Theodorus Bailey, a retired Revolutionary War lieutenant colonel and then postmaster of New York. Here is his account, published in a newspaper anonymously on the occasion of the death of Elbert Anderson, Jr., in 1830, but traced to Bailey to the satisfaction of students of the subject:

"... immediately after the declaration of the last war with England, Elbert Anderson, of New York, a contractor, visited Troy on the Hudson, where was concentrated, and where he purchased, a large quantity of provisions—beef, pork,



etc. The inspectors of these articles at that place were Messrs. Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman (invariably known as 'Uncle Sam') generally superintended in person a large number of workmen, who, in this occasion, were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor for the Army. The casks were marked E. A. U. S. This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs. Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U.S. for United States), said he did not know unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam—Alluding exclusively then, to the said 'Uncle Sam' Wilson. The joke took among the workmen, passed currently, and 'Uncle Sam' himself . . . was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions.

"Many of the workmen being of a character denominated 'food for powder,' were found shortly after following the recruiting drum, and pushing toward the frontier lines, for the double purpose of meeting the enemy, and of eating the provisions they had lately labored to put in good order. Their old jokes of course accompanied them, and, before the first campaign ended, this identical one first appeared in print—it gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of our country, and will no doubt continue so while the United States remains a nation. It originated precisely as above stated; and the writer of this article distinctly recollects remarking, at the time when it first appeared in print, to a person who was equally aware of its origin, how odd it would be should this silly joke, originating in the midst of beef, pork, pickle, mud, salt, and hoopoles, eventually become a national cognomen."

MISS WHEELER, the Troy librarian, found this account unsigned and captioned "A Neat Communication—Origin of Uncle Sam" in the May 12, 1830, issue of the New York Gazette (a newspaper largely devoted to shipping news), published a few days after the death of Elbert Anderson. Three years of research by Colonel Noyes later established that the communication had been written by Bailey before he died two years earlier, and was sent to the paper by Martha Bailey, his widow.

Bailey was one of four men accompanying Anderson when the workman made his "silly joke" on the afternoon of Thursday, October 1, 1812 (some writers put it a day later). The others were Gov. Daniel Tompkins of New York, on his way to inspect military preparations on the Niagara frontier; and his aides, Lt. Col. Robert Macomb and Lt.

John W. Livingstone. They arrived at noon that day from Albany aboard the *Firefly*, one of Robert Fulton's steamers that had gone into service only four days before.

An illustrated recruiting broadside printed early in 1813, probably in Troy or Albany, twice uses the term Uncle Sam. "If Uncle Sam needs, I'll be glad to assist him" and "But if Uncle Sam lives, they will all be Burgoyne'd." The last refers to the Revolutionary defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. Colonel Noyes, Gerson and the Library of Congress have copies of his broadside. In 1825, Government workers in Washington were saying they worked for Uncle Sam.

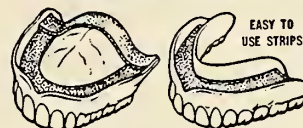
UNCLE SAM as a symbol of America was a cartoon figure as early as 1832. An unsigned lithograph of that year shows him as a young, smooth shaven man in a striped robe and liberty cap with his blood being drained by Andrew Jackson and his Kitchen Cabinet in their efforts to destroy the Bank of the United States. The cartoonist foresaw (correctly) evil results for the nation, and labeled his drawing "Uncle Sam in Danger." In the early 1830's, a play titled "Uncle Sam or a Nabob for an Hour" was presented in New York City and Colonel Noyes believes this inspired the first caricaturizing of Uncle Sam. An 1837 cartoon also about Andrew Jackson shows an older Uncle Sam wearing a robe that is definitely an American flag.

Uncle Sam of Troy, incidentally, was an admirer of Andrew Jackson and in that year was chairman of the local Democratic Committee and a popular toastmaster. Besides brickmaking and meatpacking, his business career included running a general store and cooperage (barrel making) shop, a farm, a distillery and sometimes operating ships on the Hudson. He was a religious man, and a member of the First Baptist Church of Troy for many years. Late in life he possibly became a Presbyterian. He was remembered, according to Gerson, "as a kindly, jovial man, fond of practical jokes, hard-working, deeply patriotic, early-rising and shrewd in his business dealings—in fact, an excellent illustration of that conception of the Yankee which was ultimately broadened into a national character." Several books of anecdotes and "Americanisms" included his story before his death at 88 in 1854.

An editorial in the Troy Northern Budget then paid tribute to the unofficial way in which he directed his some 500 employees, "and thereby secured a greater amount of labor than ordinary men."

"His success in business," the story (Continued on page 46)

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## THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF UNCLE SAM

(Continued from page 45)

continued, "he mainly attributed to a strict system in his plans, and the constant habit of early rising, and to this habit he undoubtedly owed his uniform good health, and his useful life. . . ."

Growing America needed another symbol. Uncle Sam soon displaced Yankee Doodle and Brother Jonathan, the last supposedly derived from Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, and began to share space, sometimes in the same cartoon, with beautiful and motherly Columbia. Thomas Nast, the great 19th century cartoonist who popularized the elephant and the donkey as political symbols, helped mightily in establishing Uncle Sam as a bearded figure in striped trousers. Just as every actor has to try Hamlet, every political cartoonist must do Uncle Sam. Notable Sams have been produced by the late Charles Dana Gibson, Jay N. "Ding" Darling, Rollin Kirby, Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Norman Rockwell, Richard Yardley, Howard Chandler Christy and Herbert Lawrence Block, better known as Herblock.

Greatest of all has been that of James Montgomery Flagg. The original 1916 Leslie's cover picture was captioned: "What Are You Doing for Preparedness?" The latest is: "If you're good enough, I want you." Lt. Col. Philip A. Farris, Chief of Advertising and Publicity, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Fortress Monroe, Va., feels there is something "imperishable about the poster." It is used large in "captive" signs at post offices and is handed out in playing card size when recruiters visit colleges in search of officer training candidates. College boys seem anxious to have it as a souvenir. The big ones are sometimes stolen.

Certain tall men have had patriotic employment as human Uncle Sams. One was Dan Rice, a famous clown who for many years led Ringling Brothers Circus parades. There were also Col. Ellsworth Phelps of Washington, D.C., George Buchanan of Woburn, Mass., Arthur St. Clair Davis of Rocky Point, N.C., and Edward A. Wachter of Troy, one time basketball coach at Harvard, Williams, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and New York State Teachers College.

Interest in Samuel Wilson was revived in 1928 when Rep. David J. Hogg of Indiana proposed that a Samuel Wilson, who is buried in Merriam, Ind., be recognized as the original Uncle Sam. This man was born in Wilmington, Del., on March 4, 1778, and died in Merriam on March 7, 1878, after operating a store known as "Uncle Sam's." Congressmen from Troy and Kansas City, Mo., where Mrs. Marion Wilson Sheldon, the only grandchild of Troy's Sam Wilson was then living, defeated this.

Back in Troy, Jay J. Dunn, a civic-minded salesman, searched through the tall grass of neglected Oakwood Cemetery until he found the graves of Samuel Wilson and his wife Betsey. Mrs. Sheldon had a four-ton granite monument erected there. When this was dedicated May 16, 1931, she was 81 years old and living in Los Angeles, but she sent a message.

"I greatly rejoice," she wrote, "that I have lived to see this glorious day in which representatives of our great nation are gathered to honor the memory of Samuel Wilson, that dear old man, whose



"It shouldn't be much longer, sir. We're interviewing chefs now."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

deep love for his fellowmen, together with his upright characteristics won for him the name of 'Uncle Sam' and the distinction of being the typical American. Not only in a humorous way, but also with deep respect does he impersonate our great Republic at home and abroad.

"Uncle Sam is known to young and old, to friend and foe, as the straightforward, honest character, typifying the vigorous American spirit everywhere. His army guards our homes; his navy ploughs the seas. In the hearts of the people he ranks above Potentates and Presidents. . . ."

Mrs. Sheldon died in 1936 in Los Angeles. She was a daughter of Benjamin Wilson, the only one of Sam Wilson's four children to have issue, and was the last of his descendants to bear the Wilson name. She lived as a girl in Syracuse, N.Y., and married Frederick C. Sheldon at Faribault, Minn., June 29, 1876. He died in 1929. The only direct heirs now are descendants of her son, Carlton, who had an only daughter, Helen. Helen's daughter, Betty Sheldon Brockett, mar-



ried William J. Hambuchen. They and their four children, fifth generation grandchildren of "Uncle Sam," live in Conway, Ark. There are several hundred fourth and fifth generation nieces and nephews.

Gerson and others seeking more recognition for Troy's Uncle Sam received a sharp spur with the appearance of "Let's Disown Uncle Sam," an article by Prof. Allan Nevins, Pulitzer-Prize winning Columbia University historian, in the New York Times Magazine, March 1, 1959. Some of the points raised had been made back in 1937 by Prof. Clyde Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University, who assailed the "penny-pinching, budget-examining, church deacon" Uncle Sam and urged cartoonists to draw the "humor, sense of fun and laughing wit of Americans." Nevins went further, arguing that Uncle Sam is "totally archaic, too rural Yankee," that he does the United States the same "disservice" that John Bull does Great Britain. "It is time," he concluded, "that the most complicated nation on earth disown this crude stereotype."

NEVINS DIDN'T accept Gerson's challenge to a debate, but the New York Times printed replies from Gerson and others who contended that Uncle Sam is more needed now than ever before. That month Gerson published a booklet, "The Story of 'Uncle Sam,' Godfather of America." Alton Ketchum, who had been collecting material for eight years, completed his book, too. Hill and Wang published it the same year. The New York Legislature passed a resolution recognizing Sam Wilson. His birthday, September 13, was proclaimed "Uncle Sam Day" by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Colonel Noyes as well as Gerson wrote articles for a special historical edition of the Troy Record.

In Washington, Rep. Dean P. Taylor of Troy, a Republican, and Rep. Leo O'Brien of Albany, a Democrat, introduced a bill declaring the grave of Samuel Wilson a national shrine. Gerson read extensive testimony and Colonel Noyes joined him in arguing for the bill at a committee hearing. The House passed the bill unanimously July 20, 1959, but the Senate held up action to allow Indiana and any other contestants to present evidence. An Indiana Congressman questioned the listing of Samuel Wilson in the 1810 census. Gerson amassed an array of documents and replied to this in Washington on July 11, 1961, in two hours before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Federal Chart-ers, Holidays and Celebrations. He was supported by Dr. J. A. Russell of Pennsylvania State College, whose ancestors had been neighbors of the Wilsons back in Massachusetts. With the backing of

Sen. Kenneth Keating and Representative O'Brien, a joint resolution was passed by Congress on September 15, 1961, and signed by President John F. Kennedy. It did not declare Wilson's grave a shrine but saluted him "as the progenitor of America's national symbol of 'Uncle Sam.'"

In celebration of the 150th anniversary of Uncle Sam as a symbol, Gerson, in 1962, produced an Uncle Sam sesqui-centennial medallion. His wife designed one side of it. Medallions were presented to President Kennedy, Admiral Rickover and others, but few were sold when it was produced in some quantity in bronze, silver and platinum.

Without meeting her personally, Gerson collaborated with Miss Flora M. Hood of Albuquerque, N.M., on a children's book on Uncle Sam. Bobbs-Merrill published this in 1963. When refused space for Uncle Sam relics in the New York State and U.S. Pavilions at the New York World's Fair, the indefatigable Gerson obtained space for them in the lobby of the Massachusetts Pavilion and gave a medallion to Gov. Endicott Peabody there.

Colonel Noyes is writing a book "The Personification of America, Including

Uncle Sam" and preparing his big collection of artifacts and relics of Uncle Sam and Sam Wilson for display at the San Antonio HemisFair. It will feature the only known photograph of Samuel Wilson. This is an excellently preserved ferrotype authenticated by the chain of ownership and an inscription. On the back of the original are these engraved words: "Sam'l Wilson, St. Mary's Str., Troy, 1852." Samuel's son Albert (1805-1866), was a silversmith and probably did the engraving.

The portrait came into the possession of Samuel's youngest brother, Capt. Thomas Wilson, who continued to live on the Wilson farm at Mason, N.H.; then to his son, Deacon Wilson, and finally to his widow, Mrs. Persis Wilson, who died in 1902. Her effects were auctioned in April of that year. The executor of the estate acquired the picture and years later it was acquired by Colonel Noyes at Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Gerson heads an Uncle Sam Foundation which has several projects pending. He would like to make national the Uncle Sam essay contests sponsored in Troy public and parochial schools by the Kiwanis Club. Local banks donate savings

(Continued on page 48)

## Tiny Hearing Aid Helps Many Of Those With Nerve Deafness

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## THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF UNCLE SAM

(Continued from page 47)

bonds for prizes for these contests. He also would like to start an Uncle Sam magazine, and is presently working on an adult book about Uncle Sam.

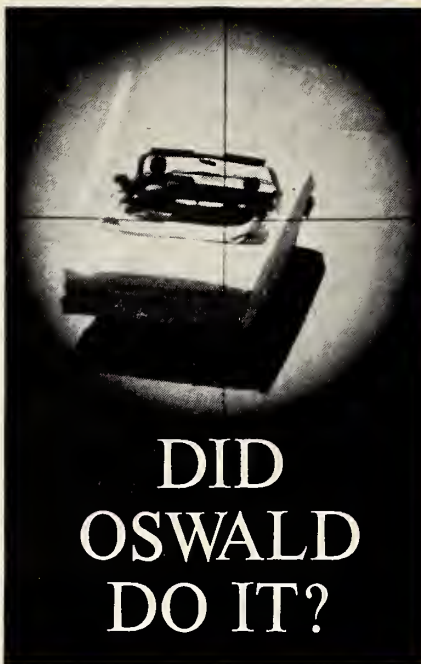
Most pressing is his campaign to preserve the last home of Samuel Wilson. This is a dingy, empty, three-floors-and-attic hillside structure at 144 Ferry Street in Troy. It cornered on St. Mary's Street in 1852. Sam Wilson died there and it is the only building left in the area that figured in his life. New York State has acquired the land for a new highway connection and the site is to be cleared within a few months. For \$30,000, the building can be moved. Gerson would like to move it, restore it as it was when Samuel Wilson lived there, and make it an Uncle Sam Museum. Troy is lukewarm to the idea, but Gerson is hopeful of obtaining a federal appropriation at least to save the historic building.

**A**BOVE ALL, Gerson would like to have an Uncle Sam commemorative postage stamp as one of the new American Folklore Series. The first of these, honoring "Johnny Appleseed," Sam Wilson's rival in love, appeared this September 24. Gerson has urged a succession of Postmasters General for this and thought he had the promise of an Uncle Sam stamp for the 200th anniversary of Wilson's birth in September, but it did not materialize. Arlington, Mass., which plans a \$30,000 statue of Uncle Sam at his birthplace by Theodore Barbarosa, a Belmont, Mass., sculptor, is also advocating a stamp. Colonel Noyes also would like to see a commemorative stamp and proposes a design that he considers appropriate. Lawrence F. O'Brien, the new Postmaster General, is from Massachusetts and they feel the chances for an Uncle Sam stamp are better now than in the past. It has the support both of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Robert Kennedy of New York. "We've had a stamp this year," says Gerson, "for the dogs-and that's all right. We've had a stamp this year for the clowns. That's all right, too. But why not a stamp for Uncle Sam?" **THE END**

**GIVE  
AT THE  
SIGN  
OF THE  
RINGING BELL**



## BOOKS



## DID OSWALD DO IT?

Re-enactment photo of assassination  
of President Kennedy.

**RUSH TO JUDGMENT**, by Mark Lane. HOLT, RINEHART & WINSTON, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

In "Rush To Judgment," Mark Lane attacks the findings of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald, alone, killed President Kennedy.

Oswald's mother had asked the author, a New York lawyer, to represent her dead son at the Commission hearings, but he was not accepted by the Commission. Lane does not claim to know that Oswald did not kill the President. The book is thus not so much a direct defense of Oswald as it is an attack on the way the Warren Commission did its job. This is sure-fire stuff for a sensational sort of book.

A point that Lane makes over and over again is that Oswald was always *presumed* guilty. He challenges the Commission and takes it over the coals for wrongly setting out to establish *why* Oswald killed the President instead of *whether* he did. Lane states that there are several other possibilities which a jury trial of Oswald might have brought out, had he lived:

1. That Oswald was innocent. 2. That he was guilty but had accomplices. 3. That he was guilty but was part of a conspiracy. 4. That he was innocent and acting as an undercover Government agent.

Today, much of the testimony gathered by the Warren Commission is preserved in the National Archives, where it cannot be examined for 75 years, to protect the privacy of the witnesses. Had it been a trial record, instead of Commission hearings, it would all be on the public record today. So it will be a long time before we can all better judge either the Warren Report or books like Lane's.

By an attack on the Warren Commission's procedures and its alleged failures, Mr. Lane makes a strong circumstantial defense case

for Oswald. While failing to prove anything himself, he sparks doubts in the minds of many readers about the thoroughness and credibility of much of the Commission's findings. He repeatedly attacks the FBI, the Secret Service and some of the Dallas, Tex., police.

Among the questions connected with the assassination that are reconsidered in the book are: the spot from which the shots were fired; the point of entrance of the bullets that killed the President; the number of bullets fired; the time at which the alarm for Oswald went out, and the eventual arraignment and murder of Oswald inside the Dallas police station.

**Turn West On 23rd Street—A Toast to New York's Old Chelsea**, by Robert Baral. FLEET PUBLISHING CORP., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

The 1880's and '90's in New York's then fashionable Chelsea area, extending from 5th Avenue to the Hudson and from 14th to 34th Streets, are recalled in this sparkling, sometimes shocking account of the mores and morals of that era.

**Kids' Letters to the F.B.I.**, selected by Bill Adler, illustrated by Arnold Roth. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., \$2.50.

An entertaining collection of letters sent to the F.B.I. by children from all over the United States.

**What You've Got Coming From Medicare and Social Security**, by John Troan. POCKET BOOKS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., paperback, \$1.

A comprehensive summary of the benefits you can derive from both Social Security and Medicare, including information on what is not covered by Medicare, and on the qualifications you must have to be eligible for both.

**Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess**, by Fischer, Margulies and Mosenfelder. BASIC SYSTEMS, XEROX CORP., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

Chess fans and those who have always wanted to learn something of the game will find this "learn as you play" book, with moves and positions by the U.S. Chess Champion, a helpful guide to better chess.

**A Tour Guide To the Civil War**, by Alice Hamilton Cromie. QUADRANGLE BOOKS, CHICAGO, ILL., \$2.95.

Interesting information about places in the United States connected with the Civil War. States and sites of historical importance within each state or territory are listed alphabetically, plus a brief sketch on how the war affected each of the states.

*Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS*



Dakota soil with his father, who was originally from Wisconsin. One of the early graduates of the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, the Commander's father went into the Land Office, proving up homesteads. He developed farming and ranch interests in the Goodrich-McClusky area, and became one of the founders and principal owners of the First National Bank of McClusky. James E. Davis died in 1959 at the age of 83.

Commander Davis had no family connections with the Legion as a boy. His father was over 40 during the U.S. participation in WW1, and did not see service.

But the Legion touched him in its

In 1935, he took a B. S. degree in business administration at the University of North Dakota, then moved to McClusky where he became vice president of the bank his father had helped found and a co-manager of the family ranching properties — meanwhile keeping up an ROTC-earned status as a lieutenant in the Army Reserve.

Davis' quiet life in McClusky was interrupted when the Reserves were called up in 1941. At Camp Robinson, Ark., he was assigned to the Nebraska Guard's 134th Infantry Regiment and went to the 1941 Louisiana maneuvers with them. On Dec. 7, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and we were at war. The West Coast "had damned little defense," and

Ninth Army at Wessel, it was ensconced inside Germany.

Before then, near Nancy, Davis was shot in a leg, and evacuated to England. He returned to his battalion in Feb. 1945, when, having fought in the Bulge, the 35th Division was in Holland. Davis was promoted to major, and made battalion executive officer. When the First Battalion commander was wounded, Davis succeeded him. Promoted to lieutenant colonel, he commanded the First Battalion to the war's end.

**D**AVIS CONSIDERS the Silver Star he received for heroism in action in the Regiment's first combat at St. Lo as an award earned not by himself but by the entire battalion. Losses among his men were heavy from the start. Few expected to survive whole. As he saw his men fall while pressing forward in the grim, gray job of combat day after day—and later when hospitalized with the wounded in England—Davis resolved to join the Legion if he survived. "I saw then what the founders of the Legion saw in WW1. Someone would have to speak for these men and their needs, and the needs of their families after the war. It was a different, more sober, view of the Legion than my earlier pleasant experience with it as a boy baseball player."

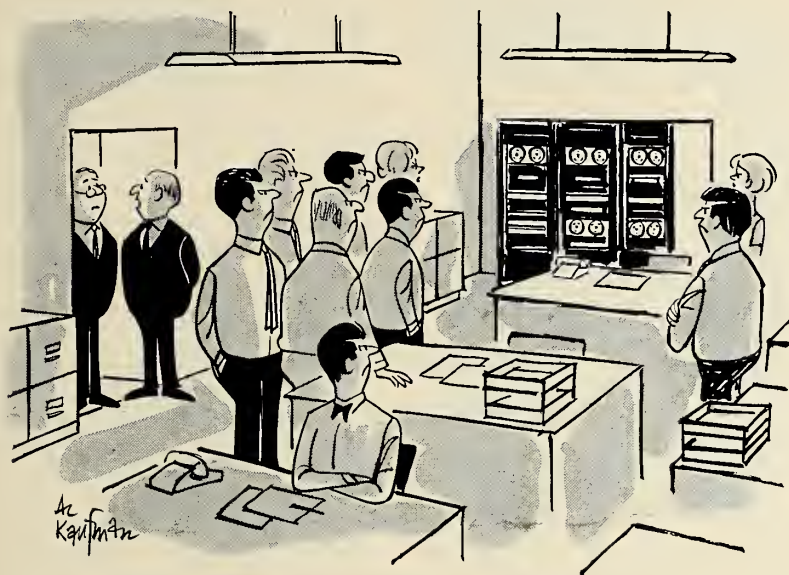
"I recall," he says, "a particular occasion when we moved into some old WW1 fortifications, and as we moved in I remembered thinking of the history of the men who were there before. When I thought of my own men who had fallen, and those I'd been hospitalized with, I knew these men would need some friends back home. So I figured that by working in The American Legion, if I survived, I could continue to fulfill my responsibility toward the needs of the men I was then leading in battle as an Army officer."

Davis did not actually expect to live. "One of the incidents that I remember is that my second son was born on July 7, and a letter telling me the news came to me after we'd been in combat two days. I remember vividly lying along a hedgerow in Normandy and reading the letter and thinking to myself that I would probably never see him."

After brief occupation duty in Germany, Davis reset foot on U.S. soil at Miami on June 30, 1945, a date he won't forget. He was separated at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, returned to McClusky and immediately joined the James Roberts Legion Post.

As one of its first WW2 veterans, and as one of the capable young community leaders in McClusky long known to the members, the Post had no hesitation in naming Davis Post Commander during his first year as a member.

(Continued on page 50)



"The computer won the football pool!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

youth programs, and he was a member of the state championship American Legion Junior Baseball team of Fargo's Gilbert C. Grafton Post 2 in 1929. There he came to know Jack Williams, among others, of North Dakota's Legion leaders. Williams, who has been the Adjutant of the North Dakota Legion since its inception in 1919, had the pleasure of nominating Davis for the Legion's top post in Washington last Sept. 1. There was a look of pride on his face as he offered to the delegates the name of the 16-year-old Legion youth ballplayer of 37 years ago and saw him elected by acclamation, unopposed.

As a small boy, Davis lived in Goodrich, N. Dak., near the center of his father's business interests.

The family moved east to Fargo when he was 14, and he went to high school there for three years. Then they moved to Bismarck and he graduated from Bismarck High School.

the 134th was temporarily rushed there to beef up the continental defense at the same time that it continued training for the war in Europe. It was shuttled from Camp Ord to Camp San Luis Obispo. After further training at Camp Benning, Ga., Camp Rucker, Ala., and Camp Butner, N.C., Davis, now a captain, arrived in England aboard the transport *General Hugh Anderson* in May 1944, as Commander of Co C of the 134th's First Battalion.

On July 4, 28 days after the June 6 landings in Normandy, the 35th Division crossed Omaha Beach, marched past the cemetery on the bluff over it and advanced inland to the artillery area. On July 15, it moved through the 29th Division's D-Day beach veterans to assault St. Lo, with Davis' company in the van of his regiment.

The division was in almost continuous combat from then until the war ended, when, having crossed the Rhine with the



The following year, the North Dakota Legion created three state vice-commanderships instead of one, to try out up-and-coming WW2 veterans in positions of state leadership. Davis was elected to the vice-commandership of the central district, and, in 1947, he became the first WW2 State Commander of the North Dakota American Legion.

That distinction is all the more a token of the confidence placed in him because the North Dakota Legion has one of the outstanding internal organizations and records of performance of all the state Legion organizations — including the highest percentage (it runs close to 50%) of enrollment of all the eligible veterans in the state. It has given a disproportionately high number of Legion leaders to the national scene, including the senior State Adjutant, Jack Williams; T. O. Kraabel, former national Rehabilitation Director; Thomas Whelan, former Ambassador to Nicaragua and the present Chairman of the Legion's Foreign Relations Commission; the late William Stern, long the dean of the Legion's National Executive Committee; Past National Commander Stambaugh and others, as well as an enviable corps of state leaders who habitually remain in harness for Legion service long after having enjoyed the honors of top offices.

These men ranked John Davis as one of the top WW2 Legionnaires from the start of his Legion career.

SINCE BEING State Commander, he has served on the North Dakota Legion Boys' State Committee, the state Legion Legislative Committee and the state Legion National Security Committee.

In 1948—perhaps partly as a result of his memories of having been sent to protect an almost defenseless West Coast in wartime while he was still in Army training—Davis sought and got an appointment to the National Legion's national Security Commission, the voice of the Legion's military preparedness policies.

He served continuously on it until he became ineligible by virtue of becoming National Commander last Sept. 1.

The Republican Party nominated Davis for Governor of North Dakota in 1956 after he had served as mayor of McClusky (eight terms in all) and had been twice a state senator. He was elected Governor then and reelected in 1958.

As Governor, he strove to diversify North Dakota's agricultural economy. He presided over the development of a system of large, modern regional schools to replace the many small, outdated rural schoolhouses in the state. Some of North Dakota's best modern highways were built during his terms as chief executive

of the state. He started the new Interstate Highway system in North Dakota.

During all four years of his two terms as Governor he was a member of the Executive Committee of the national Conference of State Governors, and, in 1959, he toured the Soviet Union with governors of other states.

In 1960, he ran for the U.S. Senate in a special election to complete an unfilled term. He lost by 1,109 votes when, as the New York Times put it, his opponent "did more campaigning against then Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson than against Mr. Davis."



"Need any help? I've had years of experience!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

He got out of politics, and returned full time to the management of his banking and farming interests. He is today president of the McClusky bank and runs the Davis Ranch, and he is a director of the Provident Life Insurance Co., of Bismarck.

Stepping down as Governor he stepped up his Legion activities. In 1964, he joined the Legion Committee to inspect the State Department, by appointment of then National Commander Daniel Foley, of Minnesota. He joined, at his own expense, a Legion Military and Diplomatic Tour Around the World to inspect global hot spots at first hand. The tour was arranged jointly by the Legion's Foreign Relations and National Security Commissions, and Davis was a member of the latter.

In 1965, the North Dakota Legion named Davis to serve as its alternate member of the Legion's National Executive Committee.

Davis is a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Bismarck, and of Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He belongs to the Elks and the North Dakota Stockman's Association. He is a Shriner, and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans as well as of The American Legion.

He is fond of golf, hunting and fishing when time permits, and is a fair to good hand at all of them.

There's nothing flashy or dramatic about him. He has a quiet way, he makes and keeps friends readily. Those who know him have no doubt that he will measure his own job at the top of the Legion not by the attention he attracts, but by how successfully he is able to carry out the policies adopted by the organization. In addition to the continuing tasks that fall upon every National Commander's shoulders, Davis assumes office just as the Legion is formulating plans for a nationwide celebration of its 50th Anniversary in 1968-69, and at a time when it has opened its doors to a new generation of veterans—those with service since Aug. 5, 1964. He may be expected to exercise positive leadership in plans to take in younger veterans of the Vietnam period, and to get the Golden Anniversary celebration under way.

After his election, he cast a little wry humor at part of the American press. Some news stories of the Legion's convention made out that something was missing, that the Legionnaires in Washington were quiet and orderly—therefore (they said) the Legion was losing its pep.

Davis softly jacked them up with a statement that the Legion is a serious and responsible organization, and these are serious and sobering times. "I'd suggest," he said, "that anyone who tries to nail the lid on the Legion's coffin will find he's dealing with a pretty lively corpse. You don't have to tear up a city to impress people."

Finally, he noted, there was a big fuss when the VFW parade in New York kept some people awake. "So, no matter which way you go you can't win . . . but I do think a lot of Americans need to be awakened, not to more noise in the streets, but to a new and deepening respect for the maintenance of law and order."

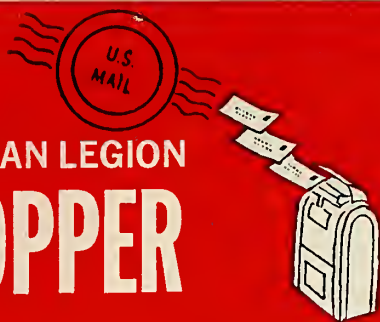
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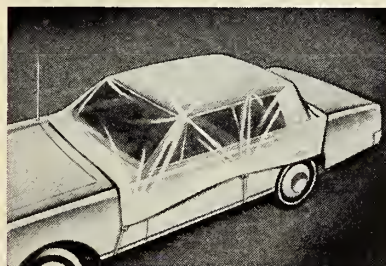
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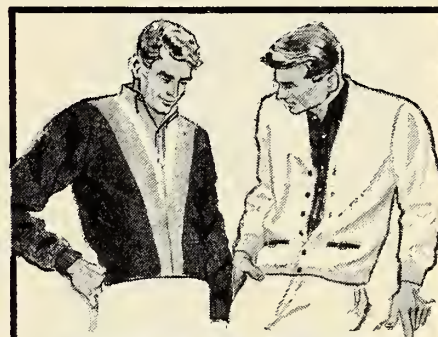
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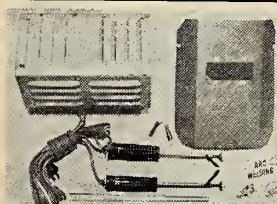
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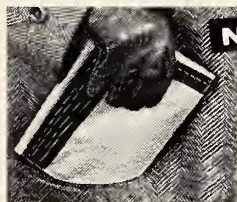
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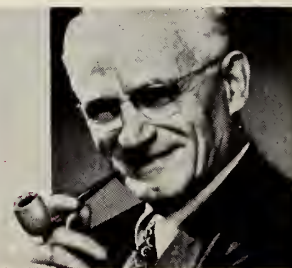
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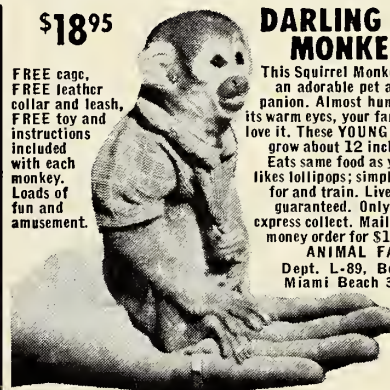


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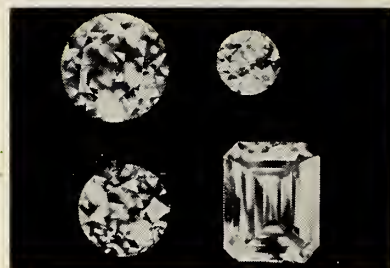
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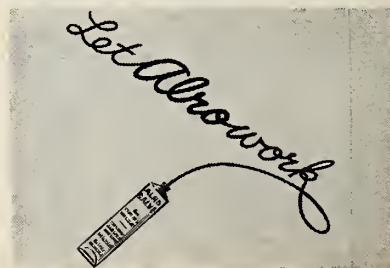
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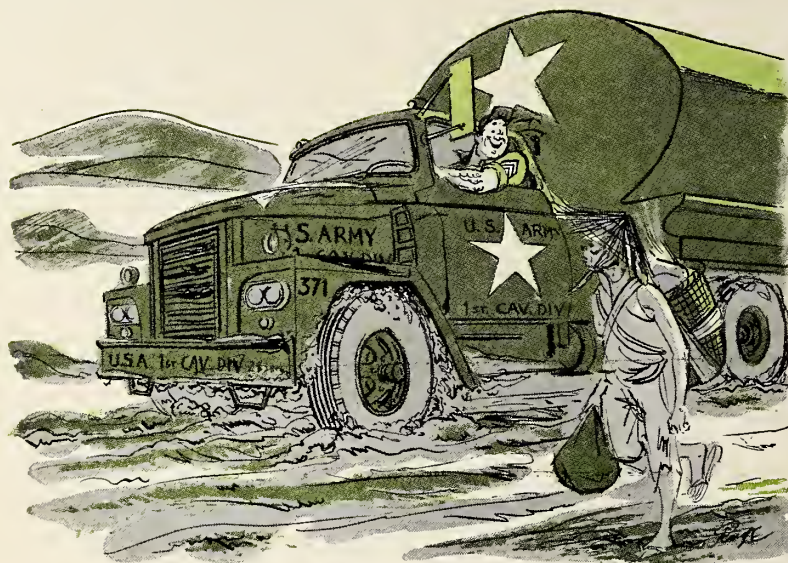
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# PARTING SHOTS



"Are you too inscrutable to tell me if this is the right road to Da Nang?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## WHAT A GROUCH!

Trying to teach his parrot to talk the bird owner said, "Good Morning" to it upon arising each day for several months. The parrot refused to cooperate however, and said absolutely nothing.

One morning the man, being out of sorts, walked right by the bird without his customary greeting.

The parrot eyed him coldly and said: "Well! What's the matter with you this morning?"

NICK KOZMENIUK

## NO LIMIT

A man who had become very wealthy through his own efforts was asked by a friend how it all happened.

"A lot of credit goes to my wife," the millionaire informed him.

"How did she help you?" the friend asked.

"Well, to be perfectly frank," the wealthy man replied, "I was curious to see if there was any income beyond which she couldn't live."

GILES H. RUNYON

## EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

It was the weekly bowling session for the office gang and Harry, the new worker, was asked to fill in for one of the regulars who couldn't make it. Anxious to do well, but extremely nervous over bowling with a group of older men, the young man inadvertently used the boss' ball, smoked two cigarettes the old fellow had lighted and mistakenly drank his beer.

"Young man," thundered the boss, "it's a good thing you don't know where I live!"

JIM HENRY

## NEW FILTER, PERHAPS?

"My husband smokes in bed," the wife complained to the psychiatrist.

"Why, that's nothing," the doctor said lightly. "Lots of men do."

"Face down?" she asked.

JOSEPH SALAK

## COVER STORY

A girl has a way of keeping a man from reading between the lines. She calls it make-up.

SAM EWING

## THROUGH THE KEYHOLE

These intimate details of other folks' lives,  
Their salaries, calories, highlights and hives,  
Strike me with each reading as not only prosy  
But pretty darned nosy!

F. W. JACOBS

## SCALES OF JUSTICE

Obesity: Just the look you weigh tonight.  
RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

## LAX PARENTS

Worse retribution  
Couldn't be thought up,  
Than making them live with  
Children they've brought up.

DAVID O. FLYNN

## PUT AND TAKE GAME

After the government takes enough to balance the budget, you have the job of budgeting the balance.

JOSEPH M. MUSSELLI

## THE WEAKER SOX

Wives who must  
Yarn them  
As often damn as  
Darn them!

BERT KRUSE



"I'd like an explanation. The returns are all in and I received one—repeat, one—vote!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



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